

The Critic

A Weekly Review of Literature and the Arts

NUMBER 700
VOL. XXIV FIFTEENTH YEAR

Entered as Second-Class Mail-Matter at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y.

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The Critic

(ESTABLISHED IN 1881)

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1895

Literature

"Life of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen"

By his Brother, Leslie Stephen. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN's biography of his brother is the work of a man at once of unusual experience in this particular field, and of recognized mastery in the writing of good English. The province of the reviewer is thus, in the premises, less to criticize than to give some idea of what is to be found in this large book. Sixty-five pages at the outset are devoted to a careful account (on a smaller scale) of his ancestors and other members of the family. This, which would form a useful feature of most biographies, is particularly so in Sir James Stephen's case, enabling us to trace his bent for the two main vocations of his life to his grandfather, the Master in Chancery, and to his father, the Colonial Under-Secretary and essayist, while it shows us the nature of the home influence which so profoundly affected his life. When we reach the principal subject, we find first some extraordinary details of childish precocity, a few of which almost strain our powers of belief. His education at Eton, King's College and Cambridge follows; perhaps the most significant factor in it was his association at the University with the "Apostles," and particularly, having regard to his later career, with Sir Henry Maine. He decided, after a characteristically logical discussion of all the learned professions, to read law, and was called to the Bar at the age of twenty-five. The remaining forty years were divided with something of equality between his legal work in various capacities and the literary and journalistic labors to which he sometimes regretted that he had not given his whole time. Indeed, if work had not been, as he himself said, "the very breath of his nostrils," it would have been out of the question for him to combine the two in such large measure as he did. It is in the latter of the two fields that the general reader will find most to interest him; and it marks the value of Mr. Stephen's work that he has taken pains to give so full and careful an account of the other side of his brother's life, for which he professes his natural unfitness. His success is attested (in an article in *The National Review*) by the competent authority of Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, and an old friend of Sir James's.

The most abiding feature of Stephen's legal work is to be found in his efforts towards codification of the law, which remains still deplorably unfinished in England, but in which he was able to reach definite results during his two and a half years' sojourn in India as legal member of Council, a post of which Macaulay was the first holder. This brief period left (Sir F. Pollock reports from what he heard on the spot), among both official and unofficial people at the seat of government, a memory of strenuous and mainly successful exertion which is still lively after the lapse of twenty years. His own view of the results of his work may be quoted:—"I can only say," he writes, "that it enables a handful of unsympathetic foreigners . . . to rule justly and firmly about 200,000,000 persons of many races, languages, and creeds, and, in many parts of the country, bold, sturdy and warlike." His literary labors, from the nature of the greater bulk of them, have left a much smaller known trace. Being unsigned for the most part, their results are not attributed to their author; but when we consider that one item of them ascribes to him no less than 1100 longer or shorter contributions to *The Pall Mall Gazette* in five years, it is easy to see what a share he must have had in the moulding of public opinion in England. Of his independent books, mainly legal, Mr. Stephen gives a clear account, and an especially full and

valuable one of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," a weighty argument in which Sir James appealed "from the new Utilitarians to the old"—from Mill's later sociological views to the earlier Benthamite doctrines, whose impression was so strong upon Stephen throughout his life.

The highest honor that came to him as a reward of his long and diligent legal service was his appointment, in 1879, to a judgeship, which he held for twelve years. During this period, many important criminal cases came under his jurisdiction, the only one of any interest to readers on this side of the Atlantic being the trial of an American woman whose name has been so often brought up of late years that we do not care to mention it here. In 1891, at which time the strain of the immense amount of work he had been doing for many years began to tell visibly upon him, he resigned his position, and the remainder of his life was spent in a peaceful retirement. The end came on March 11 of last year. *The Saturday Review*, to which he had been a contributor from its foundation, except for one brief period, spoke thus in the following week of two aspects of his life:—"There has been no more formidable literary controversialist in our time than Sir James Stephen, nor any who excelled him in that hand-to-hand style of controversy for which alone it is possible to find room in the narrow arena of the periodical press. . . . No one who knew him at all could help admiring him. No one who knew him well could help loving him. No young man who knew him well could help loving and revering him." It seems scarcely worth while to take account of small errors in a work of this character; but "*Mme. de Bovary*" is odd enough to make one wonder, with George III., how it got in. The index, again, is constructed without much judgment, and has some blunders, such as calling the late Master of Balliol "Professor William Jowett." Mr. Stephen is probably not responsible for this; and if he were, the offence would be easily condoned by those who recognize what a considerable contribution he has made in this book to the history of English law and English letters.

"Josiah Gilbert Holland"

By Mrs. H. M. Plunkett. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"GIVE A MAN parts and poverty," said an English statesman, when asked what would most certainly assure success in life. It is thus that Mrs. H. M. Plunkett begins her biography of the late Dr. J. G. Holland. If not what we would call a brilliant man, Dr. Holland was an eminently sane one. As has been said of him again and again, "he could think the thoughts and speak the speech of the common people," and he thought and spoke with clearness and emphasis. It is as one who gave literary expression and utterance to the life of the plain people that the author of the "Timothy Titcomb Letters" and "Gold Foil" is best remembered and loved. In these letters he wrote for the hard-headed, hard-handed people who sow and reap—a class more truly inarticulate than that which lives packed in city slums, for it can neither strike nor organize against bad crops or spiritual and mental apathy. In these letters, in "Topics of the Times" in *Scribner's Monthly* (before the magazine was named *The Century*), and in much of his previous editorial work on the *Springfield Republican*, Dr. Holland expressed the nation's dawning recognition of its duty towards all its members, which has been prolific of results in many directions in this last quarter of the century.

Josiah Gilbert Holland was born in humble circumstances at Belchertown, Mass., on 24 July 1812. His father, a professing Christian, had the gift of invention without the faculty of reaping its benefit, and accordingly never prospered. His mother,

a woman of deep, religious nature, early learned resignation, and "set her face toward the Heavenly City." The son's boyhood consisted of peregrinations from one Massachusetts village to another, in poverty too extreme to permit of the luxury of a daily newspaper. Nevertheless the boy determined to be "educated a gentleman," and that resolution led him through the struggles of his student years. He chose the profession of physician and took his degree from the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, in November 1843. He tried his fortune first in Northampton, but afterwards drifted to Springfield, and, abandoning the practice of medicine shortly afterwards, entered into two alliances whose controlling influences deepened throughout his life. One was with Miss Elizabeth Chapin, whom he married in 1845; the other was with the profession of journalism. From the beginning of his editorial connection with the *Republican*, in the late forties, Dr. Holland's career as novelist, lecturer, editor and poet is well known. It is but fourteen years since, on 11 Oct. 1881, the first editor of *Scribner's* laid aside his pen and closed his desk at the end of the day—almost the last conscious act of a life that closed a few hours later. It was a life that had its just appreciation and full measure of praise before it ended. As James Russell Lowell said, apropos of "Bitter Sweet," Dr. Holland had found the secret of drawing up and assimilating the juices of this New World of ours. His popularity was natural, and it is not surprising that there is still a constant demand for his writings. The value of the present volume lies chiefly in its subject. While the writing is fluent, the record of minutiae becomes wearisome. The book serves its purpose, however, and it is only surprising that it was not published until thirteen years after Dr. Holland died. (See portrait on page 182.)

"The Making of the England of Elizabeth"

By Allen B. Hinds. Macmillan & Co.

THIS SCHOLARLY MONOGRAPH ON an extremely interesting subject is obviously the result of much patient investigation of original materials; and its conclusions are carefully argued and effectively put. The author seeks to show the origin of the features that he regards as characteristic of Elizabethan England. Three things he singles out: the settlement of the church question, the spirit of maritime adventure, and the unparalleled activity in literature. This latter distinction he dismisses at once as an effect and not a cause of the glorious, patriotic era. "It would appear as if in England, contrary to that which had happened elsewhere, the Reform preceded the Renaissance. The wonderful outburst of wit in the reign of Elizabeth was due to a wise and prosperous government"; and literature therefore was loyal and but voiced the progress of the age. For the causes of the other two distinctive conditions of the reign, we must turn to the reign of Mary. In its main points, the author's first argument is that those who were compelled by Mary's religious oppression to flee to the Continent were important factors in settling the religious problem when the benignity of Elizabeth permitted them to return; and that the religious opinions and observances of these men underwent such changes during their enforced exile as were materially to modify the conditions of their time. The doings of the exiles become therefore a matter of high importance to the historian; and it is precisely here that Mr. Hinds hopes to throw new light upon a not very clear question. To Geneva, Zurich and Frankfort the refugees fled, and the affairs of the congregation at the latter place were such as to necessitate a sharp definition of points of ceremonial. The affairs became quarrels, indeed, and are fully discussed in "The Troubles at Frankfort" (published in 1564), a book from which Mr. Hinds draws copiously, correcting his narrative, when necessary, from contemporary documents.

The result was that a representative body of English Protestants found that they by no means thought alike on some very important points. After a prolonged struggle, bitter as

ecclesiastical struggles always are, the contestants drew a sharp line between the two chief parties, and the conflict between Anglican and Puritan had begun. By the time, therefore, that Elizabeth came to the throne, the persistent efforts of the exiled Dean of Christ Church, Richard Cox, had established a distinction that was to be momentous; and it was from the Protestants of Cox's party that the Queen selected the dignitaries of her church. What would have been the results, had Cox not thrown himself into antagonism with John Knox at Frankfort, it is interesting to speculate upon. In France, meanwhile, exiles of another kind were also helping to bring about changes in English conditions. Political opponents of the Spanish marriage, who were forced to become refugees, found in France an asylum, and one after another of their plots against Mary had its effect in bringing French and English affairs into entanglement. Calais fell into French hands, English freebooters furnished an additional problem to the not over-secure government of Mary, and the war ultimately declared between France and England was in some measure kindled by the refugees across the Channel. The loss of Calais meant in the end the maritime supremacy of Great Britain.

In England itself, although both the religious and the political extremists had gone abroad, there was the same restless chafing against church and state. The Venetian State Papers of 1553-8 (which include the reports of the ambassadors to England) are here of great assistance to the author in enabling him to determine clearly the nation's frame of mind. Out of the discontent sprang one insurrection after another, each one thwarted, to be sure, but each helping in some degree to make progress possible. "It is during the reign of Mary that the revival of the old parliamentary spirit begins"; and the main features of the five Parliaments of the reign are now treated in essential detail. The steady advance of the Commons is noted, a condition brought about in great part by the very questions whose more belligerent advocates had already been forced to save themselves by Continental exile. When Elizabeth became Queen, the direction of the reaction against the régime of Mary had been determined. This is the thesis that Mr. Hinds sets up, and that he defends it successfully, there will be little doubt. It is but one phase of the subject that he attempts to cover, and within these limits he is independent and sober in judgment. His suggestive closing sentence, which really involves nearly all that has gone before, may be quoted:—"May we not say that the chief reason for the profound difference between the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth lies in the different way in which they approached and treated the delicate question of matrimony?"

"Papers and Addresses"

Of Martin B. Anderson, LL. D. Edited by William C. Morey, Ph. D. 2 vols. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society.

DR. ANDERSON'S BOOK HAS BEEN DEDICATED to the alumni of the University of Rochester, over which he presided for nearly half a century. These writings are, of course, of special interest to his former students, and to his many friends and admirers throughout the country, because they record the intellectual and moral characteristics of a many-sided and uncommon personality. The importance and significance of these papers are not, however, merely personal; for they contain the mature reflections, upon topics of universal interest, of a man whose broad scholarship and clear insight into fundamental principles render his thoughts and decisions of incalculable value. Gifted by nature with an untiring industry and a versatile mind, President Anderson was a man capable of a tremendous amount of work. He is conspicuous as a man of the broadest and most comprehensive scholarship, which had been developed not so much by the exclusive study of any special science, as by the constant application of his mind to many branches of thought. The bent of his mind was to go beyond the field of the exact sciences, and to make investigations and acquire

experiences in many and different departments of human knowledge. These investigations and experiences were organized by him into courses of study for the benefit of the students under his charge, and into papers and addresses relative to current events of interest, or to the special lines of work and inquiry he was engaged upon. His writings are consequently very considerable in number, and it has been impossible to compress into two small volumes, like those noticed in this review, all of his work that are worthy of preservation.

His lectures upon history, philosophy, ethics, jurisprudence, economics and art possess value of a high degree, and for the scholar and educator they would furnish most delightful and helpful reading. All that could be done at present, however, was to make a selection; and this has been done so ably by his friend and admirer, Dr. Morey, that there can be little doubt of these selected papers being representative of the best thought, and of the unique personality of their author. For convenience's sake, the papers have been arranged into five distinct groups: 1. Educational Papers and Addresses, setting forth Dr. Anderson's theories of higher education, his various ideas as to the scope of a liberal training, and his views as to the relation of higher education to the state and the church. 2. Commencement Addresses, which reveal the constant, profound interest he felt in his students, and illustrate in many ways the ethical principles that should control the scholar's life. 3. Religious Papers and Addresses, which exhibit especially his great interest in missions, his liberal views regarding the relation between science and religion, and also his intense conviction that Christianity should be regarded, not as a curiously wrought system of metaphysical theories, but as the divinely appointed way of life. 4. Philosophical and Scientific Papers, which illustrate more than his other writings the character and extent of his scholarship. 5. Miscellaneous Papers and Addresses, which show in several ways his intellectual contact with his fellow-men, and his intense human interest in their welfare. All these papers and addresses are characterized distinctly by rhetorical vigor, clearness of vision and directness of expression, made the more interesting and impressive by the appropriation in their behalf of a wide range of knowledge and a broad human experience. In each paper can be read easily the purpose of the teacher, yet not unpleasantly, for the purpose so obvious in every line is that of the moral teacher, who seems to have desired and acquired knowledge only that he might use it as the means of moulding character. The most important part of President Anderson's life and labors was devoted to the general cause of education, and to the special interests of Rochester University. It is but natural that his best writings should reflect at all times the interests of the cause to which he was supremely devoted.

Before assuming charge of Rochester University, Dr. Anderson was proprietor and editor-in-chief of the *New York Recorder*, a weekly Baptist journal. It was as a journalist that he first came into public notice, his work in this line being marked by great energy and perseverance, by learning and discriminating literary taste, by a vigor and incisiveness of thought, and a boldness and independence of utterance, quite unusual in religious journals, at that day, at least. It was the ability he displayed as editor of this paper that opened to him his vastly more useful and congenial educational career. In his continuous and untiring labors for the University, he exhibited, as practical administrator, lecturer and writer, the same striking characteristics that had made him so prominent and influential a figure in the journalistic world.

The Mental Growth of Mankind

A History of the Mental Growth of Mankind in Ancient Times. By John S. Hittell. 4 vols. Henry Holt & Co.

IN UNDERTAKING to prepare a history of the mental development of the human race down to the mediæval period, Mr. Hittell set before himself a large but worthy task, which

might well engage the attention of a trained and competent scholar. There are good histories of the ancient nations, there are also treatises on those branches of anthropology which make the study of physical man in a physical environment introductory to the presentation of the higher phenomena of social organization and development; but thus far no one work has attempted to set forth in a single narrative the range of facts and conclusions covered by the plan here adopted. The author well says, in the preface:—"A good record of the mental growth of mankind would comprehend all the highly important lessons of human experience, and would be the most valuable of histories."

Of the four volumes, the first treats of Savagery, chiefly in the phases of industry, social life, intellectual life, polity, military system, and religion; there is an introduction on the physical nature of man, followed by a confused outline of the distribution of races. Vol. II., entitled "Heathen Barbarism," discusses briefly the early uses of bronze and iron, and deals with the civilizations of the Aztecs, the Quichuans, the Chinese, the Ancient Egyptians, Hindoos, and Ancient Persians. The Phœnicians and Assyrians are treated together with the Babylonians, the term Babylonia being used as an exact synonym of Chaldea: while the Celts, and, oddly enough, the Etruscans, share a chapter with the Teutons. About one-fourth of Vol. III. is devoted to the ancient Jews; the Greeks have the rest, with sketches of the polity of Athens, Thebes, Macedon and Bœotia (in the order here given), and chapters on Greek religion, literature and art, Greek industry and Greek society. A review of Roman history and the Roman civilization fills the greater part of the fourth volume; a hundred and odd pages at the end are allotted to a discussion of the claims and character of early Christianity. Each volume contains an appendix with references to authorities and a list of books cited.

The value of a work of this kind is determined by four conditions: the author's mastery of the sources of information, his critical judgment in the use of materials, his accuracy in the statement of facts, and his power of generalization. If the writer has not a first-hand acquaintance with the best sources of information (which for this subject include works in several languages), if he lacks the training and ability requisite to the proper handling of the subject-matter, or if he fails in the precise use of terms and the exact presentation of data, his work will be faulty from the scientific point of view. A summing-up of the evidence, a clear enunciation of principles or conclusions aimed at, is as essential to philosophical as it is to popular treatment. Books to be really useful must meet all four of these conditions.

If we apply this standard to the treatise under consideration, we are at once confronted by the abundant internal evidence that the author understands no one of the ancient languages, and that his knowledge of the modern languages is defective. For the matter of the last two volumes, and for much of that in the second, he has relied on various hand-books, mainly such as are in English, and on a few translations. Every page of those devoted to Greece and Rome testifies to the superficiality of the compiler's acquaintance with the institutions, tendencies and contributions of the Greek and Roman civilizations. Ample evidence of his ignorance regarding the principles and processes of the Roman administration under the early Empire appears in the discussion in which he ardently maintains the theory, "that Jesus was not a religious teacher, and that if he delivered any religious discourses he used them merely as a pretext to conceal his political purpose"; having no thought of establishing a new religion, or of reforming Judaism, the Christ simply "undertook to organize a revolt against Rome, and was executed as a rebel." (Vol. IV., pp. 344, 382.)

In one respect the first volume is superior to the others. The state of savagery, as a division of anthropology, has been subjected to scientific treatment only within the last half-century; and the author, having before him the works

of Darwin, Lubbock, Spencer, Tylor, Lippert and the rest, was called upon to do little more than put into condensed form results well and ably stated within recent years by others. But even here his range of authorities is limited, and the use of them painfully indiscriminate. As a fair illustration of the writer's inexactness in the little points that make for scholarship, the name Müller—F. Max Müller, K. O. Müller, etc.—is cited as *Muller*, not only in the first volume, but frequently also in the rest, in the list of authorities and general index as well as in the body of the work and the notes. It is greatly to be regretted that this so extensive treatise must be pronounced of no value to the specialist, because it is merely a working over, by an unskilled hand, of common materials; while it cannot be recommended to others, since it is deficient in organic analysis, unreliable in its data and inadequate in point of generalization.

"About Paris"

By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson. Harper & Bros.

MR. DAVIS'S CHRONICLES of travel are refreshing reading in these days of hot-house culture, when we consider it our duty to see and admire and know, and the art of travelling has deteriorated into a series of rushes to points of historical and other "interest." If Mr. Davis has visited the Louvre, he wisely refrains from telling us, and the echo in the Panthéon and the battle-flags of the Invalides have not inspired him. He has simply strolled around and looked about him, and, while wondering at the charm of the life of the *boulevardier*—"I should think an existence limited to two side-walks would be somewhat sad,"—he has fallen under its spell, and drawn it vividly and with understanding in his chapter on "The Streets of Paris." He has visited Bruant and Le Père Lunette, the Moulin Rouge, the Alcazar, the Ambassadeurs and the Black Cat—the places whose names sound so terribly wicked from afar, and which are merely vulgar, and attractive for the very young and unsophisticated alone; and he has wondered at the strange fashion in which Paris mourned her murdered President. He has been present at the Prix de Paris and a session of the Académie Française, and given his swift, sharp attention to that peculiar hybrid, the American colonist in Paris. To him—and her—Mr. Davis pays his disrespects in full measure and in forceful English.

Mr. Davis's dissertation on titles and rank for the benefit of rich American parents is rather too sweeping in its statements to need discussion; however, it errs on the side of safety. But what is most remarkable about these pages, is the uncompromising Anglo-Saxon attitude of their author. With all his cosmopolitanism, Mr. Davis has in full measure the Philistinism of his race—the Philistinism which in a lower walk of life considers the Frenchman a "frog-eater" and a child of darkness and sin, but which manifests itself here in a grave wonder at the mixture of amiable traits and love of beauty with unspeakable bad taste, of chivalry and caddishness, of culture and complacent ignorance, in the inhabitants of the capital of the world.

Fiction

THE PUBLISHERS OF THE Buckram Series are uncommonly fortunate in their books. "Kafir Stories," by William Charles Scully, bears unmistakable evidence of great, if undeveloped power. There is something of Maupassant's mute wonder at the senseless catastrophes of life in "The Eumenides in Kafirland," something of "Salammbô" in the sufferings of the Zulu army in "The Quest of the Copper": the miseries of the mercenaries in the one story are not more real to us than are those of the dusky warriors in the other; and there is a touch not unworthy of Pierre Loti in the closing scene of "The Fundamental Axiom." To these stories we may add "Ghamba," a "creepy" story of cannibalism, the hero whereof is a Vermonter, who might easily be developed into a literary character. The field of adventure open to a shrewd, drawing, twanging Yankee in the South African wilderness is certainly promising. The remaining stories do not please us quite so much. We do not care for "Kellson's Nemesis," because we believe it incorrect in conception. The white conqueror, wherever he may be, hardly cares enough for his illegitimate half-breed offspring to be struck by remorse and driven to suicide, as was Kellson, because he had condemned his thievish son, whom he did not even know, to a flogging and imprisonment.

To be true, there were other reasons to make Kellson miserable, but we doubt. It would seem as if South Africa had found a chronicler of great talent. Mr. Scully has a romantic field to exploit, and we hope that he will train his gifts so as to utilize all it contains. (Henry Holt & Co.)

ANOTHER NAME may be added to the list of New England short-story writers—that of Alice Brown, whose "Meadow-Grass" contains some truly excellent material. Like many beginners, this new writer has not known when to stop—that is to say, she has not made her stories too long, but she has given us too many of them, thus dimming a little the sharpness of outline that accompanies the delicacy of her atmosphere. And once or twice, we fear, her ambition has o'erleaped itself and set for itself too large a canvas. Perhaps this is captious criticism, for, after all, most of these tales are true works of art. The old school-house, "Number Five," with its tender, sad and glad memories, the glamor of childhood and spring and summer that surrounds it in the hearts of us that are older and wiser and subdued by life, has found here a tender, if somewhat traditional interpretation. This prelude is followed by twelve stories which we can recommend heartily to all who like good work, for most of them strike in a few pages the key-note of a life, its inmost spring of action, or reveal some quiet tragedy of character and surrounding. (Copeland & Day.)—"JIM OF HELLAS" is an entertaining sketch of a clever Greek sailor, whose correct name was nothing short of Giorgios Aristides Evangelides Paparipopoulos, and who, through a little misadventure in stealing a chicken, was enabled to display to a delighted New England community his many talents and virtues as cook, carpenter, lover and husband. Another short tale of New England ways and people, "Bethesda Pool," rounds out the volume, whose author is Mrs. Laura E. Richards. (Estes & Lauriat.)

IN "JACQUELINE," Th. Bentzon has told an excellent story, full of movement, incident and types. The old order of things is disappearing in France—the young person is asserting herself and revising her views of the aims of life. This state of transition manifests itself in nearly every French novel of the day, and Mme. Blanc, one of the closest observers of the period, has painted a new phase of it in these pages. To make the contrast stronger, she has deftly introduced a "demoiselle bien élevée" of the old type, who is married, upon leaving the convent where she has been educated, to a man she has hardly ever seen and does not love. She becomes a model mother, and her affection for another man never grows beyond the stage of sisterly feeling. Most of the bad people in the story are foreigners—Polish noblewomen of hazy antecedents, and, of course, vulgar Americans. (Paris: Calmann Lévy.)—LÉON DE TINSEAU'S "A Forgotten Debt," translated by Florence Belknap Gilmour, is a very readable story, with its scenes laid alternately in France and America. The author is not guilty of the monstrous absurdities about Americans found in most French novels, but cannot refrain from utilizing American money for the laudable and appropriate use of buying back an ancestral estate in Savoy. The book contains a facsimile of a letter written by M. de Tinsseau to the translator. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

IN "A MODERN MAN" Ella MacMahon introduces several modern women, who are vastly more interesting than the hero, at least to the male reader. Not that the man is the usual woman's ideal: he is much more concrete, and may very well be actual. But the women are individual. Mr. Merton Byng, barrister-at-law, is in the opening chapter a person very well satisfied with himself, and with every right to be so. Though of good family, he has had his own way to make in life, and he has made it. He has been prudent, alert; and has not failed to improve that capital chance which, it is a superstition of the modern novelist, comes to every one just once in his life. The chance, in his case, we find in chapter two (for the opening chapters are a bit tedious), is the friendship of a great legal light, Lord Pomfret, who had been in earlier days a friend of his father's. Lord Pomfret has two charming daughters, and Byng has promised himself the elder of the two, Muriel, a placid and amiable blonde, who has a neat fortune of her own. He succeeds in winning her, knowing very well how to set about it, as the author says and proves; and succeeds, also, with her sister Ethel's help, in winning her father's consent to the match. But Muriel, who is a slave to other people's selfishness, so Ethel says, flies off to Bordighera, to nurse a sick aunt, and Byng goes down to Wales to shoot

partridge, but not before Ethel has conveyed to the reader, in an aside, that what she particularly admires in him is the way in which he keeps "his devil" in order. In Wales that devil finds his capital chance in Byng's meeting with a pretty and innocent Welsh girl, and he quite outdoes his owner in his determination to take advantage of it. After a struggle, Byng succumbs, lies to Miss Sibyl about his engagement, and prepares to renounce Muriel, her fortune and his prospects. But Sibyl has other designs, and, after allowing him (in her innocence) to make a complete fool of himself, tells him that she is already engaged. Whereupon the Modern Man acts very badly, indeed, but pulls himself together within twenty-four hours, and marries Muriel, who, having been informed of the affair with Sibyl, calmly forgives him, alleging, very properly, that she "could not make a scene, like the women in books now-a-days." Yet the curious thing is that the reader expects to the last that she will make a scene and spoil herself as a picture of sweetness and repose, and is agreeably disappointed when she does not. The author seems to have discovered a new formula—to work up towards a grand "realistic" emotional tempest, and then fail to supply the necessary area of depression. (Macmillan & Co.)

"THE WIDOW LAMPORT," by S. Levett Yeats, is a tale of the Enoch Arden variety, but with an East-Indian setting and an unhappy ending. Capt. Lamport, believed to have been lost at sea, turns up in time to witness his wife's wedding with pastor Galbraith of the Rigaum Methodist Tabernacle in Bombay. Very soon afterward he comes to extort money, and, failing to get it, claims his wife; then, discovering for the second time that he has no use for her, he attempts to murder her, and very nearly succeeds. A considerable part of the interest of the story lies in the author's descriptions of curious traits of Anglo-Indian religion. (New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.)—SHORT STORIES OF the Channel Islands alternate with tales of German musicians and composers in "Monochromes," by Ella d'Arcy. One of the strongest is "Poor Cousin Louis," a sordid French-English tragedy, in which his servants and his doctor combine to rob, starve and ill-treat an aged and weak-minded invalid. "The Elegie" is a study of the egotism of the artist, its hero, a German composer, turning all his emotions, whether caused by the death of a pig or the death of his sweetheart, into music. "Irremediable" is the story of an unfortunate marriage, "White Magic" a sketch of Island superstitions, and "The Expiation of David Scott" a curiously tangled tale of friendship surviving an attempt at murder. (Roberts Bros.)—THE NEW VOLUME in Charles Dickens Junior's edition of his father's works is "Little Dorrit," the text used being that corrected by the author in 1869. Besides the illustrations by Phiz and the reproductions of early title-pages, the volume contains an interesting introduction by Mr. Dickens, who reprints in it his father's answer to *The Edinburgh Review's* defense of the Circumlocution Office. (Macmillan & Co.)—"LOUISA AVONDALE," by Alice V. Carey, is a preposterous, ungrammatical performance. (New York: The Irving Co.)

THE FAME ATTACHED to a novel which has been praised to the utmost by two of the greatest masters of modern fiction, Scott and Tourguéneff, would, of itself, account for a reissue of Maria Edgeworth's "Castle Rackrent." With it, in the same volume, is reprinted the even more amusing, though otherwise less important, tale of "The Absentee." Ruskin's suggestion, that the latter tale affords almost a sufficient education in Irish politics of to-day, is not quite correct; there are many things in Irish politics which even Mr. Ruskin does not understand; but the two stories together portray with sufficient fulness the vices of the Irish land system, which are still the same as they were in Miss Edgeworth's days. There are few landlords who, like the Edgeworths, have sufficient force of character to strike out an independent and rational course for themselves; the others fall into ways admired, or rather condoned, by the peasantry, or else try their best to denationalize themselves. But these two stories will live long after the Irish Question is settled, for they have just that mixture of fact and fancy, of intuition and commonsense, that distinguishes the best work, in fiction, of the century. Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie contributes a delightful introduction, describing a visit, made last year, to Edgeworthstown, and quoting from the reminiscences of former pilgrims—Wordsworth, Scott, Sir William Hamilton and Edward Fitzgerald. Mr. Hammond's pen-and-ink illustrations are a further excuse, if any were needed, for the new edition. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. AITKEN, the editor of the new collection of Defoe's novels and romances, has been at the trouble of disproving the assertions made in a silly continuation, or rather imitation, of "The Fortunes and Misfortunes of the Famous Moll Flanders," which was published in Dublin in 1730, nine years after the first appearance of Defoe's romance, and purported to give a true account of the reformed criminal whom Defoe had made his heroine. He reproduces the author's own defence of his book, and seems to believe in its sincerity; and, there being space to spare at the end of the second volume, adds his "Appeal to Honor and Justice" in his own case. Mr. Yeats's illustrations, reproduced in photogravure, are not quite so spirited as those in recent volumes of the series, already noticed here.—"DUOLOGUES AND SCENES from the Novels of Jane Austen," edited by Rosina Filippi, contains seven selections from the novels, arranged for two or three speakers, and intended for drawing-room performance. For people familiar with the books, these bits may have a certain interest, if effectively rendered; but to an average audience they are likely to seem flat and dull. There is unquestionably a dearth of good things of the kind for amateur use, but these dialogues are not a happy effort at supplying the deficiency. The book is externally very pleasing, and the illustrations are capital studies of the costume of the period. (Macmillan & Co.)—AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION of Ludovic Halévy's exquisite story, "L'Abbé Constantine," has been issued in a handy form for the pocket, with Mme. Madeleine Lemaire's charming illustrations, reproduced in half-tone. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"THE JUDGMENT BOOKS," by the author of "Dodo," deals with the attempt of a portrait-painter to depict himself, and his misery in discovering that the Mr. Hyde part of his nature so far asserts itself as to efface the Dr. Jekyll from the portrait. Abashed at the degradation of his own nature, as revealed in this counterfeit presentment, the artist recovers his self-respect by the aid of a loving wife. The book is as frothy, but not as interesting, as Mr. Benson's other work. (Harper & Bros.)—THE FORMULA FOR a novel by the Duchess is not difficult to solve. "The Three Graces," that prolific author's latest book, is the account of why four women did not get married until the last chapter, to use Mr. Zangwill's expressive phrase. The several ladies have several difficulties to overcome. Number one is blind and is loved by twins of similar voice but dissimilar appearance. She is naturally confused in her choice. Number two is delayed by a destroyed will and her intended's villainous cousin. Number three is old enough to know better, and, knowing better, is ashamed. And number four is too young to know her own mind. There are garden-parties, and there is much tea and conversation. The men are all gallant and the women are all lovely, and there you have a novel by the Duchess. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE IDEA OF "An Old Man's Romance," by Christopher Craigie, is most consistently carried out. Soberly bound in brown, it is a quaint, sombre little tale, gentle with the occasional lovely gentleness of age. The manuscript is supposed to have been written by the old man himself; it describes one side of his life in the effort to show "how another life has touched my old age and made it joyful." The outlook is restricted to a few episodes and emotions; and the style is curiously stilted, simple as it is—the style of one to whom literature is not the natural expression. But the writer is a lovable creature, tolerant, patient, urbane, kindly in his judgments, and carrying about with him an insistent sense of the ideal. In the young girl who brings back his youth to him, he sees only goodness and generosity and charm. He describes her as though she were of another race, exalting her to a plane far above that upon which we of commoner clay must stand. From this fact it can easily be inferred that this is an old-fashioned romance, with none of the modern subtlety of analysis or clever handling of dialogue. The talk savors of the closet; there is no free play of thought or expression, no quick natural utterance. It is written just as an old man might write the story, but one turns away from it with a sensation of relief that we have advanced a peg or two beyond this point in fiction. It may be the worse for us that such naïveté, such gentleness, such idealization no longer charm us, but we cannot escape the fact. (Copeland & Day.)

MR. JOHN SEYMOUR WOOD, a Yale graduate, has written a number of books in which Yale and its students are treated in a manner which Mr. Wood wants the public to understand is official

—as if Mr. Wood were a sort of laureate to St. Elihu. His officious parade of his alma mater has no doubt caused many a worthy person to say "Well, if that is Yale, Heaven forefend that my son should be a Yale man!" But to one who knows Yale, Mr. John Seymour Wood is insufferable, and not the least so because his imaginative Yale is pictured as one of the most vulgar places anywhere to be found. No self-respecting Yale man would dare tell such stories of a fresh-water college as Mr. Wood charges to "Mr. Dwight's Academy for Young Gentlemen." His "old grads" are deep-drinking poker players, his students inane practical jokers of the kind that should label them all self-confessed "muckers." His stories and anecdotes, so far from being traditional in New Haven, would not be tolerated in Bedlam. These animadversions are provoked by a book called "Yale Yarns," stories which are characterized by a total lack of spontaneity and real fun, as lamentable as it is unlike real college life. The book is written in confessed imitation of Mr. W. K. Post's charming "Harvard Stories," and seeks to allure the same public which has put the latter book into a second edition. But as Yale men resent imitation of Harvard in anything, much more must they writhe at a weak and cruelly imitation. Mr. Wood is as completely out of touch with the undergraduate world as it is possible to be, and we resent the impertinence of his attempt to color the minds of the public into despising Yale. We recently had occasion to notice Prof. Beers' "The Ways of Yale," and that little book may now serve as an excellent contrast to Mr. Wood's libel. Although Prof. Beers has not been an undergraduate since 1869, yet his stories have the true flavor of the campus. His students and their fun are genuine, and for that reason, if for no other, demand that we should proclaim them as the best examples of undergraduate Yale now in the literary market. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

IN HIS NOTES to the "Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym," which, with "The Journal of Julius Redman," forms the fifth volume of the new edition of the Works of Edgar Allan Poe, Prof. George Edward Woodberry gives further examples of Poe's habit of filling up the realistic and scientific portions of his stories by paraphrasing what had been written by others. Much of the "Narrative," it appears, was taken from Captain Benjamin Morell's "Narrative of Four Voyages to the South Seas and Pacific," published by the Harpers in 1832. As to facts, the correspondence is very close between the passages cited from Morell and the parallel extracts from Poe, but the latter, as might be expected, invariably puts them in better form. We judge from the passages given that it might be worth while for a young writer to compare the two books throughout, for the purpose of seeing how much may be done with commonplace details by the master of a good style. The frontispiece of the volume is still another portrait of the poet, from a painting in the possession of Mr. John Prentice Poe, and there are three other photogravure illustrations. (Stone & Kimball.)—NEW EDITIONS of Thomas Hardy's "A Pair of Blue Eyes" and "Two on a Tower," each with an etching by H. Macbeth-Raeburn and a map of Wessex, have just been put upon the market. The books are well printed and attractively bound. Those who have not yet read these two early works by the author of "Tess" ("A Pair of Blue Eyes" was first published in 1873, "Two on a Tower" in 1882), will find Elfrida Swancourt a lady with a decided individuality of her own, and enjoy the plot of the later story. (Harper & Bros.)

MRS. MAUD WILDER GOODWIN has followed up her successful "Colonial Cavalier" with a story on the lines of her research into early Virginian colonial records. "The Head of a Hundred" reproduces the names of many of the earliest settlers, revives at least one old scandal, and depicts the rigors of the river life in a strange country with uncomfortable distinctness. Mrs. Goodwin was quite safe when she attacked the ancestor myth in discussing the colonial cavalier as a class, but here she takes an incautious step. In taking for her characters the names of the forebears of certain families who hold their heads particularly high, she should have been scrupulously exact as to her genealogical details, if she would avoid the wrath to come. In at least one case, the wife of a settler is shown to have been exported from England on the venture of getting a husband in the new country, after having served as tiring-woman in a gentleman's family in Devon. The bones of the wife of the good man who is thus mated will surely turn in her grave, as she is set forth on a certain family-tree as little less in degree than she who was "first cousin to Lady Jones,

and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Nor will the descendants of Mistress Cecily Jordan, of "Beggar's Bush" and "Jordan's Journey," relish the rehearsal of that vivacious lady's follies from the *chronique scandaleuse* of early James River gossip. Mrs. Goodwin is going to be in trouble when "The Head of a Hundred" has been read in some households. (Little, Brown & Co.)

New Books and New Editions

A NEW EDITION of George B. Bartlett's well-known "Concord Guide-Book" has just been issued. The author has thoroughly revised the book, bringing it down to date. To all visiting this picturesque place, so full of historical memories, and of so much that is best in our national culture and literature, we suggest that they take with them a copy of Mr. Bartlett's book. (Lothrop Pub'g Co.)—GOOD READING About Many Books, Mostly by Their Authors, is an attractive volume containing portraits of and contributions by most of the authors whose works are published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin of London, among them being Mrs. Craigie, S. R. Crockett, Sir William Martin Conway, Grant Allen, J. J. Jusserand, Louis Becke, R. W. Gilder and Louis Couperus. A handsome edition on Japan paper is limited to 100 copies. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)—NUMBER THREE of "Little Journeys to the Homes of Good Men and Great" contains an account of Brantwood and of a visit to John Ruskin, who, it appears, "branched out" upon the woman question. The writer, Mr. Elbert Hubbard, has made as much of the interview as possible. These little five-cent pamphlets are all pleasant reading. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)—THE LATE PRESIDENT Martin B. Anderson of Rochester University well deserved the biography written by Prof. A. C. Kendrick and Florence Kendrick Cooper. The book tells the story of the beautiful life of a typical American. Dr. Anderson was one of those who are Universalists in learning, though Baptists in name, for he made himself thoroughly and accurately at home on a great many subjects; while in those lines with which he professed no familiarity, he could usually direct the inquiring student. Besides the clearly told story of his life, there are seven contributions by eminent men, whose chapters form, as it were, a composite photograph of him. (American Baptist Pub. Soc.)

FICTION BEING "the experimental side of human science," as Prof. R. J. Moulton puts it in his introduction of "Four Years of Novel Reading," it should be studied seriously, as one might study chemistry. It is for lack of such study that so much bad fiction is read. Our public should be trained in novel-reading from infancy, so that they may be able to discriminate at once between the very amusing story and the work of genius. We confess that whenever we see a poor harmless amusement in danger of being converted into a serious study, we feel inclined to go to its rescue. What has the novel done that it should be made a text-book? Cannot people learn elsewhere their psychology and morality and history and archaeology and rhetoric and spelling and Mr. Herbert Spencer's ideas on style, and simply enjoy their novel? A good novel may call for more or less knowledge of the sort in the reader, but does not offer to supply it. To make use of Prof. Moulton's illustration—one may need a good ear to appreciate good music, but one does not go to a concert to cultivate one's ear. However, there are many who think differently, and to them this account of the proceedings of the "Classified Novel-Reading Union" of Backworth in Northumberland may prove suggestive. The union read a novel a month for four years, aided by advice from experts as to the leading points to which attention should be paid, and at its meetings formal debates were held and essays read on these points. Some of the essays are printed at the end of the volume. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

BOYS OF AN OLDER generation will heartily welcome "Voyages and Travels," by Captain Basil Hall, R. N., remembering, many of them, this British officer's books describing his travels, especially in the Far East. Our grandmothers who still survive will not forget the bad temper which the bold Briton caused them and their contemporaries, by his rather free criticisms of American society and manners. In those days, we were more provincial than we are now. Our national skin was so thin that the mosquitoes of criticism could easily puncture and irritate. Now, however, we have forgiven the dear old Captain, especially for the sake of such an ornament to both Japanese and English letters as his nephew, Basil Hall Chamberlain, and are ever willing to admit that even

his currycomb style of criticism has been of advantage to us. The present volume, which is well illustrated, but, unhappily, is without an index, tells in his own language of his travels and adventures in many climes, the hard work, dangers and responsibilities of life at sea, and of the duties and peculiarities of officers and men afloat in the wooden war-ships of yore. The chapters that were recognized as old friends are many, but they are well worth reading. From the biographical preface we quote the following as a warning to some we know:—"Constant literary exertion weakened his [Capt. Hall's] brain and he lost his reason." (Thomas Nelson & Sons.)

A THIRD EDITION attests the popularity of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's "Book-Bills of Narcissus"—a volume of sketches of the slightest possible texture, with a title calculated to delude the buyer to the top of his bent. In an added chapter—"An Idyll of Alice Sunshine"—is told the story of a youth's bicycle ride to a church in which he hopes to see his sweetheart amongst a party of girls from a neighboring school, and of his disappointment at not finding her. There is rather less about the Book-Bills of Narcissus in this chapter than in some of the original ones; but there is, instead, a chaste lyric, in which Alice is requested to divest herself of her nightgown and put on her petticoats and stays—"Oh! Alice, Alice, those milky ways." Then there is a frontispiece, by Robert Fowler, picturing Hesper, "The Thirteenth Maid" to whom Narcissus made love, who married him only to find him as faithless to her as he had been to the dozen maidens he had previously jilted, or had tried to jilt. The dedicatory verses are addressed "To Mildred"—Mrs. Gallienne,—deceased since the earlier editions saw the light. The author must be delighted with the beautiful form in which the American edition of this book has been sent forth from the Knickerbocker Press. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Shakespeariana

EDITED BY DR. W. J. ROLFE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Motherless Girls in Shakespeare.—A lady correspondent in Ann Arbor, Michigan, writes:—

"A few days ago I found in the works of a German critic this question:—'Why has Shakespeare so many motherless girls in his plays?' I immediately counted *twenty* motherless girls in Scott's works, and then remembered that Lockhart said that Sir Walter, not Lady Scott, was the confidential adviser of their daughters in all delicate matters. You will doubtless remember that the frequent appearance of 'duteous daughters' in the Waverley novels and Scott's poems was one of the reasons that Mr. Adolphus gave for thinking that the 'Great Unknown' was the same as the author of 'Marmion.' Still, it was always 'pious fathers' that shed tears upon a 'duteous daughter's head.' May Lockhart's statement be considered an explanation of the absence of mothers in Scott's novels? May a similar course of reasoning be applied to Shakespeare's plays? I am unable to explain the absence of good mothers among Shakespeare's women. The foster-mother of Helena is the only one I can find."

I will leave the question concerning Scott for the reader to consider. Shakespeare, as is well known, borrowed the plots of most of his plays from other writers, and mothers do not figure in the original novels or tales. He would naturally avoid introducing more female characters than were absolutely necessary, on account of the difficulty of finding good actors for them when all female parts had to be performed by boys or very young men. Hermione and Mistress Page may be added to the "good mothers" of whom my correspondent finds only one example, to say nothing of Constance, Volumnia, and others in the historical plays, which I presume she did not intend to include.

Apropos of this subject I may quote the following passage from the presidential address of Miss Louisa Mary Davies to the Clifton Shakespeare Society, this last season, on "Domestic Relationship as Portrayed by Shakespeare" (reported in the *London Academy*):—

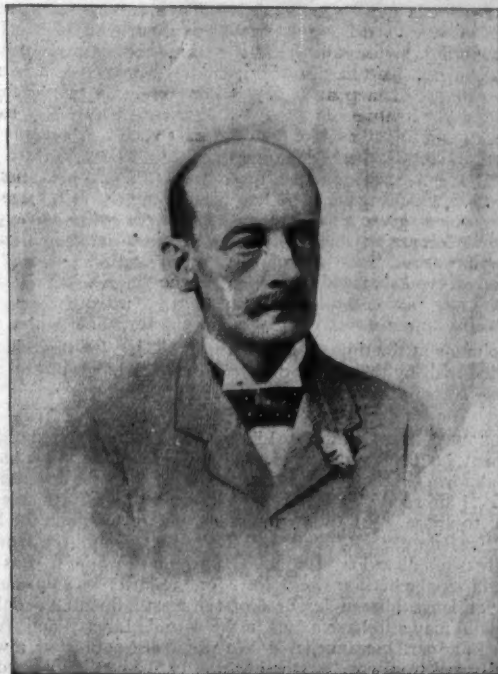
"Prospero, Shylock, and Polonius are sufficient to show that Shakespeare depicts his fathers with remarkable minuteness. The tragically splendid figure of Lear must be left on one side as too magnificent a study in itself to make a sectional part of any other. In each of the other three there is devotion to a daughter, though such tender love may have been obscured by a selfish absorption in study, an over-mastering love of money, or a cut-and-dried worldly ambition. Prospero's character was reflected with softened brilliance in Miranda's; traces of the subtle training by example are found in Jessica's after-doings. Polonius seems to have been truly loved, and even revered, by his children; so we must conclude that his faults were condoned at home, or overshadowed by the kindness of his nature. Shakespeare's mother-pictures are fewer and more sketchily drawn, and inferences unfavourable to the mother of his children have been more than hinted at by some writers. We are shown, it is

true, the agony of Constance, the tigerish mother-love of Queen Margaret, the humiliation of Gertrude, the heroism of the Roman Volumnia, the weakness of Lady Capulet, and the serious steadfastness of Hermione; but they are not drawn with such a finely pointed pencil as Prospero, Polonius, and others. Indeed, in some cases it is hard to avoid the suspicion that the poet was glad to have the mothers well out of the way before he took the sons and daughters in hand. In 'King John,' 'Hamlet,' 'Henry VI.,' and 'Coriolanus' they are demanded by the exigencies of the plot or the facts of history; but they do not get his best or, at any rate, his most sustained effort. If his son Hamnet had lived, the world might possibly have lost the tragedy of Constance; but we might, in its place, have gained such a living, breathing picture of frank young English manhood as would have made us richer in ideals than we even now are. Cloten and his mother, without a redeeming spot of goodness between them, must be mentioned, if only for the reason that they are among the most hideous of Shakespeare's undoubted creations."

Romeo's First Love.—A friend in New York sends me a note concerning a one-act play with this title, by Mr. A. E. Lancaster, which was produced at Hoyt's Theatre some months ago. It was suggested by the references to Romeo's unrequited love for Rosaline in the early scenes of Shakespeare's tragedy. These are based upon the original story of the Veronese lovers. Mr. Lancaster assumes that Rosaline was really in love with Tybalt, and that Romeo, stung by her indifference to his suit, transfers his affection to the picture of Juliet, and goes to the masquerade at the Capulet mansion in order to meet the original of the fascinating portrait. It is not the first time that Shakespeare has furnished the hint for dramas supplementing his own, though in most cases the suggestion has been wrought out in a comic vein.

The Lounger

MR. W. E. NORRIS is a fortunate man, not only because he is a successful novelist, but because he lives in South Devon, one of the most beautiful spots in all England. You would think this enough to make a man happy, but you don't know all: he never



works more than four hours a day, sometimes only three! It was Mr. Leslie Stephen who advised Mr. Norris to go into literature, and the latter has never regretted taking his advice. He would be ungrateful if he did regret his step. Think of it, ye weary slaves of the desk—New York in the dog-days and eight hours' work,—South Devon and four hours a day of writing!

AN AMERICAN WOMAN of much intelligence and cultivation, who has travelled widely at home and abroad, writes from Vossabans to a friend in this city:—"Norway is really a demo-

cratic country, and seems to have no aristocracy at all—not even an aristocracy of wealth,—though one meets refinement and cultivation everywhere, even in the most unpromising-looking people.”

IN HIS “TALK OVER AUTOGRAPHS,” in the August *Atlantic*, Mr. Birkbeck Hill says that, in his undergraduate days, he once heard Mr. Swinburne tell Mr. Tupper that he had seen a book advertised with the title, “The Poet, the Proverbialist and the Philosopher; or, Selections from the Writings of Solomon, Shakespeare and Martin F. Tupper.” “Of such a selection and such a title,” says Mr. Hill, “Tupper would have been quite capable.” Evidently Mr. Hill is not aware that such a book exists. I can assure him that it does, for I myself possess a copy of it.

THE ACCOMPANYING PORTRAIT of the late Dr. Holland will be new to most of *The Critic's* readers, although it appeared in



our columns at the time of his death, in 1881. Its reproduction is made timely by the review of Mrs. Plunkett's biography on page 175.

I SEE THAT THE Columbian Liberty Bell has been seized under a judgment, just as it was on the point of departing for parts known and unknown, in the course of a triumphal progress around the world. I am reminded by this *contretemps* of the effort made last winter to lift a debt of \$1300 which then rested upon the Bell. The Chairman of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee sent out a neatly printed card requesting each person to whom it was addressed to make his contribution of “one dollar or its equivalent,” that “at least thirteen hundred of the most influential people in every land may still have a part in the world's Liberty and Peace Bell.” The card continued:—“We would also appreciate a word of God-speed from you.” One of these cards was addressed to “Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, Renderer into English Verse of the *Rubāiyāt* of Omar Khayyām, care of Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, Portland, Maine.” A note in the corner of the envelope said “Please forward.” Instead of forwarding the letter to the addressee, whose whereabouts he was unable to ascertain, Mr. Mosher, who had just published an edition of the “*Rubāiyāt*,” turned the thing over to me. It seemed to him that the Lounger would be as much amused as, if not more than, anyone else, by this attempt to collect one dollar from a man who had parted with all his worldly goods several years ago. Needless to say, the Liberty Bell Committee has not yet received either the “one dollar or its equivalent,” or even “a word of God-speed” from Omar

Fitzgerald. If any one wishes to send a dollar in his behalf to Mr. William O. McDowell, 61 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, I doubt not that it will be duly credited to the departed English poet.

A FRIENDLY ADMIRER in this country—a distinguished Philadelphian—has sent Mr. du Maurier a briarwood pipe of a most ungainly foot stamped “Trilby,” and a very pretty little scarf-pin of the same in silver. A newspaper clipping, credited to Mr. Eugene Field and the *Chicago Record*, announces the purchase by Mr. William R. Nelson, owner of the *Kansas City Star*, of the house in which Trilby “used to live” in Paris. “Col. Nelson has put a tablet on the house memorializing the virtues of its famous former occupant. The place is filled with interesting Trilby souvenirs, and Mr. du Maurier has been invited by Col. Nelson to visit the house he has immortalized.” Among the relics, I make no doubt, are Trilby's big slippers, the Laird's paint-brush, Little Billee's silk hat, Taffy's bath-tub and Svengali's baton.

MR. R. H. SHERARD, in his Paris letter to *The Bookman*, says:—“George du Maurier was a visitor to Boulogne the other day, and was seen looking at the house in the Grande Rue, where so many happy days of his childhood were spent. Mr. du Maurier is spending his holidays at Folkestone, giving the finishing touches to ‘The Martians.’”

IF MR. R. H. SHERARD is rightly informed, the price paid Mrs. Humphry Ward for the serial rights in her new novel is not the largest ever paid to a popular novelist. According to Mr. Sherard, *Le Petit Journal* pays Richebourg, Mary and Montépin from \$15,000 to \$20,000 for the serial rights in their novels. Having become rather tired of paying such high prices for its *feuilletons*, the editor now offers a prize of \$10,000 for a serial story. Mme. Marinoni, a woman of the working class, reads all the fiction MSS. submitted to *Le Petit Journal*, and she is a good judge of the sort of story that appeals to the masses. She likes plenty of sentiment and insists upon decency.

NEXT TO THE FEUILLETONIST, the city editor is the best-paid man on a French newspaper. Pierre Giffard of *Le Petit Journal* is paid \$15,000 per annum “besides his lines,” which means that in addition to his salary he is paid so much a line for everything he contributes to the paper. I can fancy the feelings of the average New York City editor in reading this statement. He will wish (all except the city editor of the *Herald*) that his lines had been cast in a French instead of an American newspaper-office.

A WRITER IN THE *LONDON Globe* says on the subject of illustrating fiction:—“With the single exception of ‘Trilby,’ we never met with a novel of real life that gained anything from its illustrations. A novel of real life should need the assistance of no pencil. Every reader is his own illustrator, seeing the situations not on paper but in his own brain.” Just what the writer means by “real life,” I do not know. It would be hard to imagine a life less real than that of “Trilby.” The “three musketeers of the brush” are real enough, but nothing could be more unreal than the Trilby-Svengali episode. I call “Pride and Prejudice” and “Cranford” stories of real life, and I think that no one will deny that Hugh Thomson's illustrations add much to the charm of those inimitable tales. I would not change my illustrated editions of Miss Austen's and Mrs. Gaskell's masterpieces for the handsomest unillustrated editions ever made. Then again, to come down to our own time, who would say that the attractions of Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's stories were not enhanced by her illustrations of them? It was generally admitted that Mr. Dana Gibson's illustrations had much to do with the living interest in “The Anglomaniacs”; they were as much a part of the story as the text itself. I quite agree with the writer in the *Globe*, however, that illustrations as a rule add nothing to fiction. Unless they are as entirely sympathetic as in “Trilby” and in the instances I have mentioned, I should much prefer to go without them.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, a grandson of the poet, is a poet himself, but he will not publish his verses for fear of comparisons, although Macmillan & Co. have offered to be his publishers. “He is by no means the first victim of a celebrated name,” says a writer in *The Bookman*. I think that Mr. Wordsworth shows his good sense; and so does Mr. William Shakespeare, who teaches singing in London, instead of courting the other Muse.

"The Colonial Magazine, briefly reviewing a biography of the late Carter Harrison of Chicago, praises the subject of the book for his "intense Americanism." The man was a demagogue, and a "high-class" magazine should not gloss the fact. If a man is a demagogue as well as an "intense American," the fact reflects discredit not only on his own Americanism, but on Americanism in general. There is not so little loyalty in America, thank Heaven, that a sober-minded critic need blink the demagoguery that parades itself as patriotism. *The Colonial Magazine* should be the first to criticise the representative of an old and honored family who lapses from the honorable standard upheld by his ancestors.

London Letter

THERE IS ALWAYS value and interest in the unpublished letters of great men, and the correspondence of the eighteenth century was apt to show vitality and consequence denied to the age of the post-office. Something of recondite flavor, therefore, may be expected from the Memoir of Robert, Earl Nugent, which his descendant, Mr. Claud Nugent, will put forth during the course of the autumn. For the painstaking biographer, in the course of his researches among a neglected budget of family papers, lighted upon a collection of letters addressed to Lord Nugent by many of the first wits of their witty generation. The bundle, which had not been investigated for years, proved to include communications from Lord Chesterfield, Horace Walpole, Pope, the elder Pitt, Newcastle, Mr. Pelham and many others. More than a few of these letters are eminently characteristic of their writers, full of conceit and fancy. Mr. Nugent has been occupied upon the book for some time, and has all but concluded his work. It is his first essay in literature, but in other departments of prowess he has already attracted attention. He is about twenty-eight years of age, and both at Eton and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, was noted for his ingenuity as an amateur actor, and for a very pretty gift for musical composition. During his career at Oxford, he played many parts in the annual performances of the dramatic society, being a contemporary of Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Mr. Henry B. Irving, Mr. E. Holman Clark and Mr. S. H. Lochmere Stuart, all of whom have since distinguished themselves on the professional stage. He also wrote a great deal of music, chiefly of a lively and convivial turn, and produced a burlesque. His presence was always sought for at "Common-Rooms," where he could be relied upon for a new and topical song, which he would write and score at a couple of hours' invitation. Since he left Oxford, Mr. Nugent has done a certain amount of work for the stage, and a song of his, sung by Mr. E. J. Lonnen, was proving the "draw" of "Baron Golosh" when that piece was removed from the Trafalgar. It will be seen that Mr. Nugent is a man of much versatility; his *début* in literature, backed as it is by excellent material, should be of interest.

Little of literary importance has transpired this week; such events as have broken the monotony of preparation for the autumn season have been mainly theatrical. The production of most interest to Americans will be "Denise," with which Miss Olga Nethersole intends to storm America in the autumn. The English version, which has been adapted from Dumas by Sir Augustus Harris and Mr. Clement Scott, was produced at Birmingham at the end of last week, and its success was so great that very pleasant hopes are entertained for the success of the American tour. The authors were called at the end of the second act,—a very unusual occurrence,—and Mr. Clement Scott's carriage was cheered all the way back to his hotel, an immense crowd surrounding it and completely demoralising the traffic! Miss Nethersole is said to have played magnificently, with an emotional force which she has never before attained, even in "The Transgressor." Mr. Scott was not back from Birmingham in time to be present at the Adelphi, where, on Saturday, "The Swordsman's Daughter," wherein he has collaborated in adaptation with Mr. Brandon Thomas, was received with immense favor. Indeed, Mr. Scott is likely to be during the next few months more conspicuously before the public than usual. Not only has he these two plays on hand, but he is also to issue in a few weeks his history of Mr. Irving's career at the Lyceum, to be called "From 'The Bells' to 'King Arthur.'" With the single exception of "Becket," Mr. Scott has never missed a first night in Wellington Street; and the volume in question, I understand, will be practically a reprint of his articles in *The Daily Telegraph*. It is to be illustrated, however, at first-hand—not from the Lyceum souvenirs, but with new pictures drawn

for the occasion, which are said to be uncommonly good. Besides all this, we have had the return of Mr. S. L. Toole, after an illness of many months, and the production of "Alabama" by Mr. Willard. The latter play does not seem very likely to attract the London playgoer, although on the first night it was warmly applauded. Mr. Toole, of course, received a splendid welcome. In a brief speech, after the curtain had fallen, he said that an amateur actor had recently written to him to say that, with a view to his (Mr. Toole's) approaching retirement from the stage, he would be glad if they could come to some arrangement by which the amateur should acquire the acting-rights in Mr. Toole's various impersonations. "But I answered," said Mr. Toole, "that I didn't think there was any particular hurry just yet!" The play-going public, one and all, will be delighted that this is so.

The republication of magazine essays in book-form is becoming more and more the fashion, and the autumn publishing season will see several departures in this line of literature. Sir Herbert Maxwell, for instance, is projecting a volume which will consist of his lighter papers, treating such subjects as "Clothes," "London Trees," "Bores," "Games" and the like. More literary in material, at any rate, will be Mr. Arthur C. Benson's book of essays, which will be principally critical, treating, some of past, others of present developments in the history of letters. This will be Mr. Benson's first prose book, I believe; and he will shortly have a new book of verse ready as well. Mr. Le Gallienne proposes to reprint his reviews contributed to daily papers—a mere selection from which will, I understand, fill two bulky volumes. This is industry, indeed; though one may venture to doubt the prudence of the step. It will be interesting to see how Mr. Le Gallienne fares on his lecturing-tour in America. Hitherto, New York papers have not treated him too courteously, taking their tone, apparently, from one or two of the English weeklies, which have a prejudice against him. It is not at all improbable that his visit will entirely alter their attitude. After all, the credit of the lecture is altogether different from that of literature; the former has to do with the man's personality, the latter should be altogether divorced from any consideration of the kind. And, if I mistake not, Mr. Le Gallienne possesses precisely those characteristics which are calculated to make a favorable impression upon an American audience. He is, at any rate, the very antipodes of Dr. Doyle, who, it is said, was not much sought as a lecturer upon the other side.*

A novel which is pretty sure to be of more than average value is the forthcoming story by Mr. Percy White, who has again essayed the satiric spirit, this time with a picture of political life, to be called—as though in reminiscence of Nordau—"Corruption." The name has a sombre sound, but the book will belie its suggestion, being lively and cynical, humorous and of a good nature. Mr. White's short stories have recently been appearing in *The New Review*, where they have attracted some attention. "Corruption" is only his second long novel. He is a busy journalist, and works in his more ambitious line slowly and at intervals.

LONDON, 6 Sept. 1895.

ARTHUR WAUGH.

Boston Letter

PASSING DOWN PARK STREET, yesterday, I stepped into Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s pleasant little office, that overlooks the Old Granary Burying-ground, to speak with Mr. Smith regarding the publication of the last in the series of James Russell Lowell's poems. Some one had told me that they would be issued this winter after a long preparation, but I had no idea that the publication was so immediate. It seems that the firm intends to publish the "Last Poems of James Russell Lowell," as the book will be called, on the 21st of this month, putting it out at the same time with a new book on Japan by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffis. I looked at an advance-copy of the Poems. It is a beautiful little work from a mechanical point of view, with its broad margins, large type and rough-edged paper, while the cover bears a pretty and appropriate suggestion, in an urn from which are dropping the last leaves of autumn. This cover, I may say, was designed by Mrs. Henry Whitman, the well-known artist of Boston. The frontispiece of the book shows an etching from a hitherto unpublished photograph of Lowell taken at Whitby, England, in 1889, when he was seventy years of age. Prof. Norton has evidently handled Lowell's manuscript with the greatest care and the deepest concern for what he would regard as the desires of his friend and associate. He has selected simply those poems which he believed

* See Dr. Doyle's letter on page 184.

Lowell would have wished preserved. Of the ten included in this little book, three were published before the poet's death, and two will now appear for the first time. The list includes those strong verses "On a Bust of General Grant," originally published in *Scribner's*, and declared by Prof. Norton to be the last, so far as is known, ever written by Lowell. The light and pretty verses written in 1882 to Lowell's god-daughter, "On the Presentation of a Posset Dish," and the touching memorial in verse dated Christmas 1885 and entitled, "On hearing a Sonata of Beethoven's Played in the Next Room," precede the last poem, together with "The Oracle of the Goldfishes," which the pages of *The Atlantic Monthly* bore some time ago, "Turner's Old Téméraire," "St. Michael the Weigher," "A Valentine," "An April Birthday at Sea," "Love and Thought" and "The Nobler Lover."

Dr. Griffis's work will also be warmly welcomed, since it fills a gap in the history of a country in which we are all now very much interested. The book covers the story of "Townsend Harris," the first American envoy in Japan, giving the journal that he kept during the years he remained in the East (which he would never allow to be published until after his death), and presenting a sympathetic sketch of this great friend to Japan, and suggestions regarding the result of his work. Dr. Griffis, who had a personal friendship with Harris for the four years preceding the latter's death (25 Feb. 1878), declares that the American envoy was "the real overthrower of 'tycoonism,' the feudal system and military rule, and the restorer of national unity" in Japan.

The will of the late head of the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. shows the same characteristics of generosity, that marked his life. While the bulk of the property is equally divided among his children, \$10,000 is given in trust to the three daughters, Elizabeth H., Alberta M. and Justine F. Houghton, the interest of which is to be used in behalf of the worthy poor of Mr. Houghton's home, Cambridge. Nor will this good work stop on the death of the daughters, for by the provisions of the will it is to be carried on forever by their descendants. Each of the servants who has been in the household employ for ten years will receive \$1000. Mr. Houghton further directs that his interest in the firm be retained, and the profits shared alike by all the children. The will was made in May 1891.

Kate Sanborn, having abandoned her abandoned farm and taken up an adjoining estate, has been holding a rural picnic there the past week for her hosts of friends from her native State, New Hampshire. Down they came by the score to the little hamlet of Metcalf, and there were taken on the farm coach (that is to say, the hay-rack), escorted around the house, where over the library mantel hangs the suggestive motto in large letters, "Don't Worry," and treated to the generous hospitality of the farmer mistress. Miss Sanborn holds the honor of the presidency of the Daughters of New Hampshire, and some of the daughters showed their appreciation by assisting in the literary exercises in Miss Sanborn's honor.

"God bless our hostess, bonny Kate,
And keep the dear old Granite State,"

was the echo that rang out in the poem "for the occasion." Miss Sanborn, I may add, although a busy agriculturist, has found time to prepare a new book to be called "My Literary Zoo," written in honor of her double-pawed kitten, the mascot of Breezy Meadows, and devoted to a description, in Miss Sanborn's own off-hand style, of the pet cats, dogs, frogs, monkeys and parrots owned and loved by the literary people of the world.

A biography of the late Rev. A. A. Miner, D.D., the noted Universalist clergyman and reform leader of Boston, is in preparation.—Col. T. W. Higginson's name having been suggested by the Cambridge *Tribune* for a State Senatorship, the author writes from his summer home in Dublin, N. H.:—"The State laws of Massachusetts do not permit anyone to hold two salaried offices, and the military and naval historian could not properly resign his office, as his work draws towards a close, nor would he wish to do so, especially as the closing portion is that requiring most attention."—The author of the new novel, "When Love is Done," Miss Ethel Davis, is the daughter of a prominent banking man of this city, recently deceased.—A dispatch last week announced that Prof. Howard B. Grose, Registrar and Assistant Professor of History in the University Extension department of the University of Chicago, had accepted the editorship of *The Watchman*, the well-known Baptist periodical of Boston. Mr. Horr, the editor and manager of *The Watchman*, says that Prof. Grose is not called to the editorship, but has been tendered the position of assistant-editor.

BOSTON, 17 Sept. 1895.

CHARLES E. L. WINGATE.

Chicago Letter

THE NEW BUILDING for the Chicago Public Library looks from without as though it were ready for occupation, but within it is easier to believe that the books will not enjoy their well-deserved heritage for a year or eighteen months. The shell is completed even to the exterior carving, but all the interior finishing and decoration are still to be done. No attempt will be made to transform it into a place of pilgrimage for artists, like the Boston Library; the building is paid for by direct taxation, and its cost must be kept within the \$2,000,000 allotted. But the interior finish has been carefully designed and will be sumptuously simple. In the main it will consist of white-veined marble, relieved by bands of mosaic in color. Mosaic will also be used in floors and archways, and in some of the ceilings formed by stair-landings. The effect, it is hoped, will be particularly imposing in the entrance on Washington Street, but here the massive and adroitly designed stairway is too near the door, the Directors having been unwilling to sacrifice space for effect. Nevertheless, this is the only part of the building which seems in the least cramped, the spaciousness of the structure being one of its most notable features. The idea of Mr. F. H. Hild, the Librarian, and of the Directors, has been throughout to construct the best possible home for books; they have tried to make it as handsome as is consistent with this primary object, but they have not desired to make any room so much of a show-place as to attract visitors enough to distract the readers and workers. It is rather a pity that they neglected this opportunity of encouraging the other arts; and especially in the delivery-room, the work of painters and sculptors would have been fitting. A large glass dome covers this conspicuous room, which is impressive in its design and arrangement. The reading-room, on the floor above, is 140 feet by 56, very high, and has light on four sides. In decoration it will be Renaissance, deep red with a design in gold-leaf. The reference-room, which adjoins it, will be Greek, having certain polychromatic effects which should be beautiful.

It is impossible to describe in detail the arrangement of the Library without submitting a ground-plan, but, as far as I can tell, it is built with singular foresight and wisdom. A modification of the stack plan has been adopted—something between that of the Boston Library and that of the Newberry. There are four stack-rooms here, each with a capacity of more than 100,000 volumes. They are three-story stacks, the middle floor being on a level with the floor of the delivery-room, so that no shelf involves more than a seven-foot climb. In this way an enormous library is brought within easy reach of the attendants. To a certain extent, however, the late Dr. Poole's plan was also adopted, as to some departments of the Library will be given special rooms. The Government Reports, for example, will have a place apart, and the art books, the aristocrats of the Library, will have an exclusive habitation. The ultimate capacity of the building, including space that will not now be used, is 2,000,000 volumes. The present Library contains 214,000, now crowded into the uncomfortable upper floor of the City Hall. In the new building every possible method has been employed to make the books immediately available to the public. There is hardly a corner in the entire structure that is not amply supplied with light, and the main rooms have a beautiful outlook over the Lake and the shipping in the harbor. In accordance with the legislative enactment, a part of the Randolph Street end of the building is given to the G. A. R., but even this reverts to the Library after fifty years. The structure is but a trifle smaller than the new Boston Library, having a frontage of 369 feet on Michigan Avenue and 142 on Randolph and Washington Streets. From without it is a stately edifice that Shepley, Ruten and Coolidge have designed. Its lines are simple, and it is well massed and consistent. It has three architectural stories, divided within into five, the first being low, unornamented and pierced by square openings; the second high and forming a series of round arches; the third, also high, an Ionic colonnade; the whole surmounted by a heavy projecting cornice. The carving is at once rich and delicate, adroitly designed to emphasize fittingly the architectural lines and spaces. The entrance on Washington Street is a huge ornamented archway, and that on Randolph is approached through a beautiful portico surrounded by Doric pillars. At night the place will be brilliant from without, for a series of iron standards for electric lights is to be placed on granite pedestals set in the curb. The building as a whole is distinguished by a serene dignity that makes it eminently worthy of its noble function.

So appreciative have the people been of this institution that,

when it enters its new domain, it will not only be well housed, but will have an assured income of about \$250,000 a year. This will place the Library beyond fear of starvation, and give it about \$25,000 a year to spend for books. The number of volumes increased from 57,984 in 1878 to 214,000 in the present year; and their circulation from 354,000 to 1,147,000. Its flourishing condition is all the more creditable when one considers that it was founded only twenty-four years ago, after the great fire, and that it has always been kept in wretchedly inadequate quarters. This ill-wind, however, has blown in one good result, as the work of the branch stations and reading-rooms has grown to be very important. There are now nearly forty delivery stations, where a book may be taken out the same day that it is ordered; and a large percentage of the circulation of the books is done through them. In connection with these, six branch reading-rooms have been opened in different parts of the city and have made themselves popular. In this way the books are made more accessible to the people than would be possible with even the most spacious single building.

Mr. Edward Kemeys, the sculptor, has decided to make Chicago his home, and is now building a studio in Bryn Mawr, a pretty suburb to the south. He threatens to call it "Wolf's Den," in honor of the first animal he modelled, more than twenty years ago.

CHICAGO, 17 Sept. 1895.

LUCY MONROE.

Fall Announcements of Books

(Continued from Sept. 14)

J. B. Lippincott Co.

"Literary Shrines: the Haunts of Some Famous American Authors," and "A Literary Pilgrimage among the Haunts of Famous British Authors," by Theodore F. Wolfe, M.D.; "The Land of the Muskeg," by H. Somers Somerset, illustrated; "Advance Japan: a Nation Thoroughly in Earnest," by J. Morris, illustrated by R. Isayama; "A Holiday in Spain and Norway," by Caroline Earle White; "Hill Caves of Yucatan," by Henry C. Mercer; "Songs, and Other Verses," by Dollie Radford; Vol. III. of the new issue of Stanford's "Compendium of Geography and Travels," being Vol. I. of "Africa," by A. H. Keane; "From Manassas to Appomattox," the memoirs of Lieut.-Gen. James Longstreet, C.S.A., sold by subscription only; "Agriculture," by R. Hedger Wallace; "Bismarck's Table Talk," edited by Charles Lowe; "The Great Astronomers," by Sir Robert Ball; "Napoleon's Last Voyages," being the diaries of Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher and John R. Glover, Secretary to Rear-Admiral Cockburn; "The American in Paris," a story of the Franco-German war based on the words of Bismarck, Moltke, Napoleon, Eugénie, Faure, Thiers, Gambetta, MacMahon, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Washburne and others, by Dr. Eugene C. Savidge; "Turning On the Light," a survey of President Buchanan's administration, from 1860 to its close, by Horatio King, ex-Postmaster-General of the United States; "Hans Breitmann in Germany," by Charles Godfrey Leland; new editions of Lamb's works; an eight-volume edition of "The Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe"; "A Colonial Wooing," a novel by Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott, who deals with the doings and adventures of some of his own ancestors; "A Love Episode," by Emile Zola, translated by Ernest A. Vizetelly; "The Story of a Marriage," by Mrs. Alfred Baldwin; an edition of the "Decameron," in four volumes; "The Secret of the Court," a tale of adventure, by F. Frankfort Moore; "A Magnificent Young Man," by John Strange Winter; "The Black Lamb," by Anna Robeson Brown; "The Track of a Storm," by Owen Hall; "Josiah's Alarm, and Abel Perry's Funeral," by Josiah Allen's Wife; "Captain Dreams, and Other Stories," edited by Capt. Charles King; "A Wedding, and Other Stories," by Julien Gordon; "Fate at the Door," a New York society novel, by Jessie Van Zile Belden; "Bunch Grass Stories," by Mrs. Lindon W. Bates; "Herbert Van Lennert," by C. F. Keary; "A Spoilt Girl," by Florence Warden; "The Bend Sinister," by Mrs. Alexander; "When Greek Meets Greek," by Joseph Hutton; "A Point of Conscience," by the Duchess; "The Fairy Prince," by Gertrude Warden; and new novels by Marie Corelli, Mrs. E. A. Rowland and Rita. The books for the young announced by this house are "A Last Century Maid," by Anne H. Wharton; "A New Alice in the Old Wonderland," by A. M. Richards; "Trooper Ross, and Signal Butte," by Capt. Charles King; "The Young Castellan," a tale of the English Civil War, by George Manville Fenn; a "Popular History of Animals for Young People"; "Chumley's Post: A Story of the Pawnee

Trail," by William O. Stoddard; a "Book of Nursery Songs and Rhymes," by S. Baring-Gould; "Cousin Mona," by Rosa Nouchette Carey; "Girls Together," by Amy E. Blanchard; "Hugh Melville's Quest: a Boy's Adventures in the Days of the Armada," by F. M. Holmes; and "The Wizard King," a story of the last Moslem invasion of Europe, by David Kerr.

Of medical and scientific publications they announce "Medical Diagnosis, with Special Reference to Practical Medicine," by J. M. Da Costa; "Urinalysis," arranged by Joseph C. Guernsey; "Tuberculous Disease of Bones and Joints," by W. Watson Cheyne; "Cutaneous Medicine," by Louis A. Duhring; "Infancy and Infant Rearing," by John Benjamin Hellier; "A Handbook of Hygiene," by A. M. Davies; "A Medical and Surgical Help for Shipmates and Officers in the Merchant Navy," by W. Johnson Smith; "Diphtheria and its Associates," by Lennox Browne; "Pediatrics," by Thomas Morgan Rotch; "Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood," by A. Jacobi; "The Functional and Organic Diseases of the Stomach," by Sidney Martin; "Elements of Modern Chemistry," by C. A. Wurtz, fifth edition, revised; "The Metallurgy of Iron," by Thomas Turner; "Disinfection and Disinfectants," by Samuel Rideal; "A Hand-book of Industrial Organic Chemistry," by Samuel P. Sadtler, second edition, revised and enlarged; "The Wonders of Modern Mechanism," by C. H. Cochrane; "A Hand-book of Garment Dyeing and Cleaning," by S. H. Hurst; "A Text-book of Chemistry," by S. P. Sadtler; "Open Air Studies: An Introduction to 'Geology Out-of-Doors,'" by G. A. J. Cole; "Petroleum," a work dealing with its geographical distribution and occurrence, its chemistry, production and refining, transport, storage, the laws relating thereto, etc., by B. Redwood; "Bleaching and Calico Printing," by G. D. Duerr; "Illuminating Gas," by I. A. Butterfield; "Chemical Technology," by A. G. Bloxam; "An Advanced Manual of Applied Mechanics," by Andrew Jamieson; and the twenty-first edition of Nystrom's "Pocket-book of Mechanics and Engineering."

Stone & Kimball

Izaak Walton's lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert and Sanderson, forming a new volume of the English Classics Series; "The Sin Eater, and Other Stories," by Fiona Macleod; "The Massacre of the Innocents, and Other Tales," a volume of modern Belgian fiction, translated by Mrs. Wingate Rinder; "Black Spirits and White: A Book of Ghost Stories," by Ralph Adams Cram; and Stevenson's "Vallima Letters."

Frederick Warne & Co.

A new pocket edition of Milton's poetical works; "Lancashire Idylls," by J. M. Mather; "Sir Jaffray's Wife," a novel, by A. W. Marchmont; "Cecile: A Tale of the Kaffir War," by A. Rudolph; a new edition, with hitherto unpublished additions, of Eliza Cook's poems; "Chess Novelties," by H. E. Bird; "Dinners up to Date; or, What to Order and How to Cook It," menus in French and English for the year; "The Spirit of Cookery," by Prof. J. L. W. Thudichum; and the following books for the young: "Vivian Vansittart, R.N.," by Arthur Lee Knight; "The One-Eyed Griffin," fairy-tales, by H. E. Inman; "On the Shelf," by F. S. Naylor Gobel; a new edition of the "Old, Old Fairy Tales"; and a number of novelties, among them various new editions of Randolph Caldecott's picture-books. The publication of "Paul Heriot's Pictures," the new collection of stories by the author of "Quiet Stories from an Old Woman's Garden," has been postponed owing to the author's sickness.

Charles Scribner's Sons' Importations

In the Mermaid Series, "The Best Plays of George Chapman," edited by William Lyon Phelps of Yale, and "Selected Plays of Sir John Vanbrugh," edited by A. E. H. Swain; "Sinbad the Sailor and Ali Baba and Forty Thieves," with forty full-page illustrations and ten text illustrations by William Strang and J. B. Clark, the text of E. W. Lane and Dr. Jonathan Scott; "Poems of John Donne," edited by E. K. Chambers, with notes by George Saintsbury, and "Poems of John Keats," edited by G. Thorn Drury, with introduction by Robert Bridges, in the Muses Library; Baedeker's "South-Eastern France" and "South-Western France"; the Warwick Library of English Literature, a series of literature guide-books in which each volume will be devoted to the history of some single literary growth, including representative illustrations, under the editorship of Prof. C. H. Herford, Litt. D., Professor of English literature, University Col-

lege. The following volumes have been arranged for:—"English Pastorals," selected, with an introduction, by Edmund K. Chambers; "Literature Criticism," by Prof. C. E. Vaughan; "Letter Writers," by W. Raleigh, M.A.; "Tales in Verse," by Prof. C. H. Herford; "English Essays," by J. H. Lobban, M.A.; and "English Masques," by H. A. Evans; "Old Chester," with etchings and pen-and-ink sketches, etched and described by Henry Crickmore; "A Manual of Greek Antiquities for the Use of Students and General Readers," by Prof. Percy Gardner and F. B. Jevons, M.A., with numerous illustrations; Vol. II. of Prof. Villari's "History of Florence for the First Two Centuries"; a new edition of W. Robinson's "The English Flower Garden"; "Essays in English Literature, 1780-1860," Second Series, by George Saintsbury; the following new English juveniles: "Seven Wise Scholars," by Ascott R. Hope; "Hallowe'en Ahoy; or, Lost in the Crozet Islands," by Hugh St. Leger; "Two Gallant Rebels: A Story of the Great Struggle in La Vendée," by Edgar Pickering; "Dora; or, a Girl without a Home," by Mrs. R. H. Read; and "Dulcie King," by Corbett Seymour, all illustrated; and "Robinson Crusoe" and "Gulliver's Travels," each with over 100 illustrations by Gordon Browne.

The list contains further a new, cheaper edition of George Eliot; a "Life of Ernest Renan," by Francis Espinasse, in the Great Writer Series; Vols. II.-VI. of a "History of Egypt, from the Earliest Times to the Present," by Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie; "The Growth of the Brain," by Prof. Henry Herbert Donaldson, and "Evolution of Art as Illustrated by the Life Histories of Designs," by Prof. Alfred C. Haddon, in the Contemporary Science Series; "The Household of Sir Thomas More," a new edition with numerous illustrations by John Jellicoe and Herbert Ralton, and an introduction by the Rev. W. H. Hutton; "Masters of Italian Music," by R. S. Streatfield; "Architecture for General Readers: A Short Treatise on the Principles and Motives of Architectural Design with a Historical Sketch," by H. H. Statham, with illustrations; "The Social Contract," by Rousseau, edited by H. J. Tozer; "Perils of British Trade," by Edwin Burgis; "Co-operative Labor upon the Land," edited by J. A. Hobson; "Local Taxation and Finance," by G. H. Blunden, and "A Hand-Book of Socialism," by W. D. P. Bliss, in the Social Science Series; "Rooted in Dishonor," a novel, by Hartley Carmichael; Plutarch's "Lives of Noble Grecians and Romans," Englished by Sir Thomas North, with introduction by George Wyndham, M.P.; and "Psychology for Teachers," by C. Lloyd Morgan, with preface by J. G. Fitch.

T. Y. Crowell & Co.

"Abraham Lincoln: Tributes from His Associates"; "Anarchy or Government," by W. M. Salter; "Beautiful Houses," by Louis H. Gibson; "Beauties of Shakespeare," by the Rev. W. Dodd, LL.D.; a new edition of "Captain Coignet"; "Chilhowee Boys in War Time," by Sarah E. Morrison; "Famous Leaders Among Women," by Sarah K. Bolton; "Half a Dozen Boys," by Anna Chapin Ray; "The Hawthorn Tree, and Other Poems," by Nathan Haskell Dole; "How Tommy Saved the Barn," by James Otis; "Master and Mah," by Tolstoy; "Shakespeare's Heroines on the Stage," by C. E. L. Wingate; "Sunshine for Shut-Ins," by a Shut-In; "Three Apprentices of Moon Street," by George Montorgueil; "Too Good to be True," by E. S. Elliott; "Turning Points in Successful Careers," by W. M. Thayer; and "Under the Old Elms," by Mary B. Chaffin.

Roberts Bros.

"Constantinople," by Edwin A. Grosvenor, with an introduction by Gen. Lew Wallace, illustrated; Vol. V. of Renan's "History of the People of Israel"; Vol. I. of Dr. Adolph Harnack's "History of Dogma," translated by Neil Buchanan; "The Wood Beyond the World," by William Morris; Hamerton's "Contemporary French Painters," "Painting in France" and "Imagination in Landscape Painting," with many illustrations; "The Helen Jackson Year-Book," by Hâtriet T. Perry; "From Dreamland Sent," poems by Lilian Whiting; "Modern German Literature," by Benjamin W. Wells; "Stars and Telescopes," by David P. Todd and W. T. Lynn, and a "Handbook of Arctic Discoveries," by Gen. A. W. Greeley, in the Columbian Knowledge Series; "All Men Are Liars," a novel, by Joseph Hocking; "My Sister Henriette," by Ernest Renan, translated by Abby L. Alger; "An Old Convent School, and Other Papers," by Susan Coolidge; "Dante Gabriel Rossetti: His Family Letters," with a memoir by W. M. Rossetti; "Margaret

and Her Friends; or, Ten Conversations with Margaret Fuller upon the Mythology of the Greeks and its Expression in Art," reported by Caroline W. Healey; "From Jerusalem to Nicæa: The Church in the First Three Centuries," by P. S. Moxom; a new, illustrated edition of John Galt's novels; new volumes in Miss Wormeley's translations of Molière and Balzac; "A Garden of Pleasure," by M. V. B.; "A Woman Who Did Not," by Victoria Cross; "Twentieth Century Marriages; or, Dies Domina," by a Woman of the Day, with rejoinders by Lady Jeune and others; "Some Unconventional People," by Mrs. John G. Jebb; "A Bud of Promise: A Story for Ambitious Parents," by A. G. Plympton; and the following juveniles: "In the Okefenokee," a story of war-time and the great Georgia Swamp, by Louis Pendleton; "A Jolly Good Summer," by Mary P. Wells Smith; "The Mushroom Cave," by Evelyn Raymond; "Dorothy and Anton," a sequel to "Dear Daughter Dorothy," by A. S. Plympton; "Frowzle the Runaway," by Lily F. Wesselhoeft; "Through Forest and Plain," by A. Ruisan and F. Boyle; "The Keeper of the Salamander's Order," by William Shattuck; "Joel: A Boy of Galilee," by Annie F. Johnston; "Goostie," "Yan and Nochie of Tappan Sea" and "Under the Stable Door," by M. Carrie Hyde; and "Don" and "My Honey," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission."

Little, Brown & Co.

An edition of Charles Lever's novels of adventure, in continuation of and uniform with the series of his military novels already published by this house; "The Life of Francis Parkman," by Charles H. Farnham; "Victorian Songs," collected and illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett, a companion volume to "Elizabethan Songs"; a new translation of four of George Sand's best-known novels; a new series of four volumes of the Romances of Alexander Dumas; a cheaper edition of the Cambridge Classics; "Modern Etching," seven plates by Strang, Legros, Holroyd, Cameron and Rodin, with etched title and descriptive text by Charles Quentin; and "A Flock of Girls and Boys," by Nora Perry.

American Book Co.

"Burnett's Zoology for High Schools and Academies," by Margaretta Burnett; "Psychology in Education," by Ruric N. Roark; "Myths of the Northern Lands," told with special reference to their use in literature and art, by Prof. H. A. Guerber; "Klopstock's Bedeutung für sein Zeitalter," by Chovelius; "Lessing's Dramaturgie," by G. G. Gervinus, and "Lessing's 'Minna von Barnhelm,'" by H. Kurz; and "Meier Helmbrecht," by Dr. H. Khull, three volumes in the Germania Texts Series; "Bilder aus der Deutschen Litteratur," by J. Keller; "The First Greek Book," by C. W. Gleason and Caroline S. Atherton, with an introduction by W. C. Collar; "Latin Lessons," by E. W. Coy; "Cornelius Nepos," new and revised edition, by Thomas B. Lindsay; "The Academic French Course," in accordance with the latest rules adopted by the French Academy, by Antoine Muzzarelli; and "The Natural Course of Music," by F. H. Ripley and Thomas Tapper.

Fleming H. Revell Co.

"Successward: A Young Man's Book for Young Men," by Edward W. Bok; "From Far Formosa: The Island, its People and Missions," by G. L. Mackay, D.D., edited by the Rev. J. A. Macdonald; and six booklets for the young, "Brother Lawrence"; "A Day's Time-Table," by E. S. Elliott; "A Wastrel Redeemed," by David Lyall; "Comfort Pease and Her Gold Ring," by Mary E. Wilkins; "My Little Boy Blue," by Rosa Nouchette Carey; and "The Swiss Guide," by Dr. C. H. Parkhurst.

Open Court Pub. Co.

The Open Court Publishing Co. has just issued the third edition of "The Gospel of Buddha," by Dr. Paul Carus, and the second of "The Diseases of Personality," by Th. Ribot. The same firm announces for early publication "The Prophets of Ancient Israel," by Prof. Carl Heinrich Cornill; "The Primary Factors of Organic Evolution," by Prof. E. D. Cope; "Lovers Three Thousand Years Ago, as indicated by the Song of Solomon," by T. A. Goodwin, D. D.; and "Post-Darwinian Questions," by Prof. George John Romanes. The last-named book is the second volume of Prof. Romanes's important work, "Darwin and After Darwin," and it was almost ready for publication when he was taken ill two years ago. It will be issued on Oct. 15. Prof. Cornill's book is a collection of a series of articles published recently in *The Open Court*.

Francis P. Harper

"Zebulon M. Pike's Expeditions to the Headwaters of the Mississippi River, Interior Parts of Louisiana, Mexico and Texas in 1805-7. Reprinted in Full from the Original Philadelphia Edition of 1810," edited and annotated by Dr. Elliott Coues; and "The Shore Birds of North America," by Prof. Daniel Giraud Elliot, with 74 full-page plates by Edwin Sheppard.

Thomas Whittaker

This firm announces "Aim High," a book for young men, and "Womanhood," a volume for girls, by William M. Thayer.

American Academy of Political and Social Science

"The Minimum Principle in the Tariff of 1828, and Its Recent Revival," by Dr. S. R. Harding; "Representation in New England Legislatures," by Prof. G. H. Haynes; "Proportional Representation," by Prof. J. W. Jenks; "Railway Departments for the Relief and Insurance of Employees," by Dr. E. R. Johnson; "The Sources of American Federalism," by Prof. W. C. Morey; "The Amendments to the Italian Constitution," by Prof. G. A. Ruiz; "The Problem of Sociology," by Dr. C. Simmel; "The Income Tax Decisions as an Object Lesson in Constitutional Construction," by Prof. C. G. Tiedeman; and "Recent Political Experiments in the Swiss Democracy," by Prof. L. Wuarin.

Penn Publishing Co.

"Andy's Ward; or, The International Museum," a story of dime-museum wonders, by James Otis; "Comrades True; or, Perseverance vs. Genius," a story for boys, by Edward S. Ellis; "Tiny Tot's Speaker for the Wee Ones," compiled by Lizzie J. Rook and Mrs. E. J. H. Goodfellow; "Slips of Speech," by John H. Bechtel; "Toasts and Forms of Public Address," by William Pittenger; and a series of "Penn Pocket Translations" of Greek and Latin classics.

R. H. Russell & Son

"Handicapped; or, A Racing Romance," a comedy in three acts, for three male and eight female characters, by Sallie Toler; "The Match Box," a comedy in two acts, for five male and four female characters, by Alice Gale Woodbury; "Dancing Attendance," a one-act comedieta, for three male and one female character, by Henry L. Williams; "A Social Outcast," in one act, by Charles Townsend; and "Love and Lockjaw," also in one act, by Henry L. Williams. They announce, also, two large quarto volumes, "Chip's Dogs" and "Chip's Old Woodcuts," containing all the best-known drawings of the late F. P. W. Bellew (the "Chip" of *Life*); and "What shall I Do?" by Ruth Hall, a volume of suggestions for entertainments.

Spanish Historiography**TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—**

Your criticisms of books on Spain generally show a true knowledge of Spanish matters, and it is for this reason that I am surprised to find that the reviewer of "A History of Spain," by W. R. Burke, in a recent number, has been rather unjust in his appreciation and incorrect in his estimate of Spain's contributions to historiography, when he says:—"The mental sloth that has characterized the Spanish nation ever since the days of Cervantes and of Calderón shows but faint signs of disappearing. Spain has had practically no participation in the scientific movement of this century; the new spirit in historiography is but slowly penetrating the intellectual gloom."

The reviewer, who shows a great deal of historical knowledge, may be perfectly correct, and often seems to be so in his criticism of the book, but when from this criticism he goes in rather a loose manner to criticise the country's mental activity, one feels inclined to remind him of what Apelles told the shoemaker: *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*.

If there is a branch of human knowledge in which Spain can best show her mental activity, it is precisely in historiography; in which she equals any other country and excels many.

From the historic-epic poem and the "Cronic" of the Cid to the time of Alfonso el Sabio (Alphonso X., the Learned) up to those centuries rich in events, with the conquest of Granada after seven hundred years of constant battling and the discovery and conquest of America, the Spanish historians have made good use of such great events, and been most prolific from then up to the

time of the great historians, Father Juan de Mariana and Hurtado de Mendoza, and later Garcilaso, Coloma and Solís: it would take a volume to mention the historical works and historical writers produced by Spain. In the last century and first part of this, we find anything but "mental sloth" with such workers as the Marquis of San Felipe, Ferreras, Muñoz, Flórez, Masdeu, Martínez Marina, Campmany, Jovellanos and Moratin. Then come the modern Spanish historians, the Count of Toreno, Modesto Lafuente, Amador de los Ríos, Alcalá Galiano and José Quintana, who for his history of the "Lives of Famous Spaniards" is called the Spanish Plutarch.

These historians are of wide reputation, and there are many others of the present time, not of such standing as historians alone, who have dealt with special historical subjects, as Pi y Margall, Castelar and Cánovas del Castillo, now Premier of Spain and President of the Royal Academy of History—for Spain, as the reviewer may know, has had for a long time an academy to cultivate, promote and encourage historical matters, notwithstanding that the "new spirit in historiography is but slowly penetrating the intellectual gloom." The "new spirit" is really an old one in Spain, and the "intellectual gloom" is marked by a brilliant era in which Spain has done her share well in the literary movement of the century, and particularly in history.

There are now Fernández Duro, whose works on naval historical matters have attracted attention everywhere and are considered to be unequalled in their way; Menéndez Pelayo, that indefatigable worker whose investigations on historical literature, art and science, are astonishing; and José María Asensio, whose monumental work on Columbus and the discovery of America, recently published, is now generally regarded by experts as the best work on the subject in any language; this being the opinion not alone of the Spanish, French and German authorities, whose praise of modern Spanish contributions to historiography and modern Spanish historians runs high, but the opinion of authorities more familiar to the reviewer, as Froude, Freeman and Harrisse.

NEW YORK, 27 Aug., 1895.

JUAN GARCÍA PURÓN.

[It is a commonplace remark that nine out of every ten differences of opinion are based on errors of definition, and on misconceptions at the outset. If the same words or phrases conveyed exactly the same idea to every man, there would be but few discussions. Thus, what the reviewer means by "the new spirit in historiography" is an entirely different thing from the conception this phrase apparently conveys to Dr. Purón's mind. History is slowly but surely attaining the rank of a science, which will be a part of and subordinate to sociology in the classification of knowledge made by Comte. Hence, the new spirit in history is diametrically and unalterably opposed to the "great-man theory" of Carlyle. It does not treat of the past life of a few great men, but only of the political organism in which man lives. In tracing the development of this organism, its component elements, the political, legal, economic and social institutions must be carefully studied. The forces that control the actions of great men are analyzed, not the petty details of their daily life. History is not viewed as a drama, but as an orderly development, the study of which appeals mainly to the reason, and not to the imagination. All work must be based on a careful examination of contemporary sources. But the facts thus gleaned are not regarded as important in themselves, but only as enabling us to see more clearly the line of evolution.

During this century, students have been gradually and tentatively and even unconsciously tending towards this conception of history, and this tendency is what we mean by the "new spirit in historiography." Evidently these words convey a totally different conception to Dr. Purón's mind, for he subjectively cites as authorities probably familiar to the reviewer, and typical of this spirit, Froude, Freeman and Harrisse. None of these writers, except perhaps Freeman, is in any way typical of this new spirit as described above. Froude viewed history as a succession of great dramas, and maintained that if every word of Shakespeare's "Macbeth" were true, it would be the ideal history. Harrisse, again, is the investigator of the fifteenth-century voyages of discovery and of the lives of the discoverers. Freeman, though somewhat carried away by the irresistible tendency towards institutional history, is the author of that superficial phrase about history being merely past politics. Into what Dr. Purón means by "the new spirit in historiography" it does not behoove the reviewer to inquire. Suffice it that he has shown that something radically different from Dr. Purón's conception was meant. The reviewer thus cannot retract his statement, unless Dr. Purón can

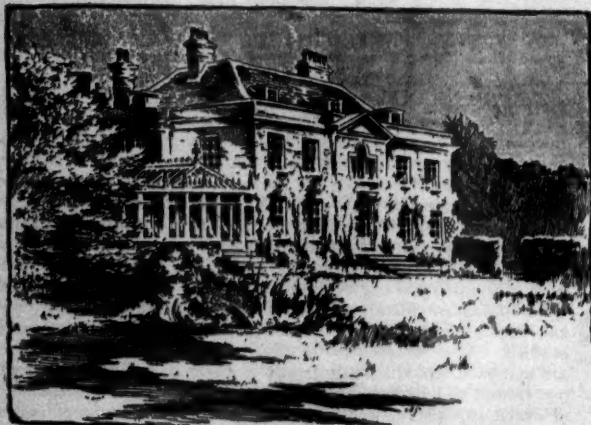
name the men who have done for Spanish history what Hallam, Stubbs, Green and Seeley have done for England, what Waitz, Sohm and their disciples have done for Germany, what was done by Fustel de Coulanges and Taine, and what at present Luchaire, Flach, Glasson, Rambaud and a host of others are doing for France. We should be only too happy could he mention them; our shelves would very soon be filled with their works.

The words "the new spirit in historiography" can also convey an alternate meaning—a meaning, however, inseparably included in the one above outlined. To many these words merely imply a most careful study of the sources, an unbiassed sifting of contemporary and other evidence, and the taking of nothing for granted. Presumably Dr. Purón took this narrower meaning of the phrase. If so, let us see in how far his statement that "the new spirit" is really an old one in Spain" is true. Let us see how far the historians he mentions comply with this rigorous demand of "the new spirit." We fear he would hardly accept our opinion, so we will quote a sentence or two from Rafael Altamira—who, by the way, is connected with the "Royal Academy of History," of whose existence Dr. Purón insinuates that the reviewer is unaware:—"Gran parte de las fuentes continúa inédita y aun desconocida en los archivos; y de las publicadas, pocas son las que se han estudiado á fondo y se han aprovechado bien en todos sus frutos y consecuencias." As regards the teaching of history in Spain, Dr. Purón will likewise find in the same book, "La Enseñanza de la Historia" (p. 422 *et seq.*), some fruitful matter to ponder upon.—THE REVIEWER.]

Mrs. Humphry Ward at Home

(The Westminster Review)

ALDBURY, the quaint little place in which is situated the country home of the famous authoress of "Marcella," is one of those old English villages which modern civilization has happily passed by, leaving it just as it was centuries ago, with its stocks and whipping-



post still standing beneath the shade of an immense oak, in close proximity to the horse-pond on the village green. It is a quiet, sleepy little place of about 800 or 900 souls, with its inn, its post-office, and chandler's shop, nestling in a valley beneath the luxuriant Chiltern Hills, where day follows day in the same sleepy style, the silence disturbed only by the ring of the blacksmith's anvil, or the occasional rattle of a cart—surely the beau-ideal of peace—and Mrs. Humphry Ward is to be congratulated on having chosen such a spot for the pursuit of her literary labors.

The passer-by can just catch a glimpse, through the clean, white-painted lodge-gates, of Mrs. Ward's residence, which is appropriately named "Stocks House," lying back some little distance from the main road, and approached through a picturesque avenue of high trees. On entering the house one is immediately struck by the size of the hall and reception-rooms, on the walls of which are a choice assortment of old masters, the Dutch and Flemish schools being especially well represented; and by the antiquity of the furniture and large, characteristic fireplaces. Well in keeping with these is the massive oak staircase by which the study is reached.

A most notable feature of this room is its prevailing lightness, which is greatly augmented by the light color in which the furniture, fittings and doors are painted, this being harmoniously relieved here and there by an artistic fancy table, on which, perhaps,

stands a bouquet of freshly cut flowers, or other bric-à-brac, while on the walls are artistically interspersed a number of "water-colors," well worthy of the visitor's inspection. On the shelves are many books. From the window an extensive view is obtained of the beautifully wooded surrounding country, and in the distance, on Albany Hill, the eye can discern, peeping out from amongst



the tall pine trees, "Ashbridge Monument," erected in memory of the Duke of Bridgewater, one of the original promoters of the Grand Junction Canal, which passes within a few miles.

A stroll across the lawn and along the moss-bordered gravel-walk, dotted at intervals with an ivy-coated flower vase, brings the visitor to the neat, well-kept gardens, which are well worth a visit, the flower-beds just now being resplendent in flowers, which show to great advantage against the bluish-purple background of distant trees, in which the birds are constantly reminding one that the glory of summer is once more present.

By this time a brilliant red sunset announced that night was approaching, and warned me to prepare to retrace my footsteps back to busy London. As I entered the village, the bright morning sunlight had now changed to purple twilight; on the green a few villagers lounged, reflecting themselves, together with the old church spire, in the still pond; whilst the children amused themselves with an innocent game of marbles or skipping-rope. Everything reminded one of peace and contentment. The few shops began to trim their oil lamps and exhibit an excuse for a light, while here and there a laborer wended his way homeward. A glance in at the inn revealed a few toilers of the soil, comfortably ensconced in the old-fashioned high-backed seats, engaged in a quiet game of dominoes, or enjoying a well-earned draw from their favorite clays. Approaching the railway-station, the armorial bearings of a waiting carriage reminded me that close by this peaceful village was the home of the Rothschilds.

It may be interesting to recall here that in the neighborhood of Aldbury is the village of Ivinghoe, from which Sir Walter Scott took the name for the novel "Ivanhoe."

Otsego Lake

DEEP, deep she lies amidst the hills enchanted
Which are a spirit's home,
The undying heart to whom the boon is granted
To lead men's thoughts where his were wont to roam.
Blue are her waters, bluer than the skies,
Blue as her sister lake across the ocean—
The only other lake of Earth's which lies,
Like her, enveloped in Art's deep emotion.

Girdled by mountains, passing winds but stoop,
And dip a finger as they hasten by,
Blurring in streaks the waters. Shadows troop,
As fast as hopes, o'er the dark hill-sides green;
But not alone with verdure are they crowned—
They bear a greener memory.

And immortelles her rocky banks around,
The pallid flowers of fame, are thickly seen,
Which, bloodless, pure, yet living, seem to say,
"We spring from that which cannot pass away."

ALGERNON SYDNEY LOGAN.

Mr. Hope at the Hotel Continental

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

I have just finished reading Mr. Anthony Hope's delightful "Wheel of Love," in the August and September *Scribner's*, and I think it a pity that it should be marred by its misleading descriptions of incidents at the Hôtel Continental, Paris. Mr. Ashworth inquires of the clerk if there are letters for Miss Travers or for him, and "after a search the porter (*sic*) answers 'Nothing, sir.'" The mail at the Continental is handled by clerks in the office; but the porter (who answers Mr. Ashworth's question, without having been addressed) has nothing to do with it. Elsewhere the porter and the mail are introduced, showing that while Mr. Hope is familiar with the management of English hotels, he knows nothing whatever about the great Parisian hostelry he introduces as a background for a part of his story.

Further on, Mr. Ashworth's party "received their numbers in gloomy silence, and mounted the stairs." I should be willing to wager a goodly sum they did not. Guests at the Continental do not "mount the stairs." They are handed over to one of the messenger-boys, or to one of the hotel interpreters, who introduce them into one of the elevators—marvellously slow machines they are, too!

But before Mr. Hope gets his people upstairs, he draws a pathetic picture of Miss Bussey seated on her trunk in the courtyard. On the arrival of strangers at the Continental the baggage is at once taken charge of by two or three porters, and it would be more than singular if any guest should have an opportunity of using his or her trunk as a resting-place after it had passed into the hands of these people. Nor is Mr. Hope's picture of breakfast full of truth. Not only do a large proportion of the guests breakfast in their own room, but the picture of a waiter entering the breakfast-room with a handful of letters to distribute, is a pure piece of imagination. Letters are, at the first delivery, sent upstairs and delivered at the rooms. Such a thing as delivery in the restaurant—where Mr. Hope's people must have been breakfasting—is quite impossible. Further on, there is a reference to the smoking-room. There is no such place in the Continental, but smoking is permitted on the enclosed gallery that surrounds the great courtyard. Finally, I think exception might be taken to speaking of the Rue de Rivoli as a "road."

NEW YORK, 10 Sept. 1895.

BARR FERREE.

Copyright in Canada

MR. NEWCOMBE, whom Canada sent to London to confer with the Secretary of the Colonies regarding the Canadian Copyright Bill, has returned to Ottawa with the information that the British Colonial Office cannot approve the bill in its present form, and an outline of proposed changes. Both he and Mr. Hall Caine have refused to give information as to the nature of the changes. A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Toronto:—"The gist of the difficulty, from the Canadian point of view, seems to be a strong insistence upon the right to legislate on copyright, hampered by lack of cogent reasons for doing so at the present time. There is a firm belief in the right itself; a well-grounded conviction that it was granted by the act of Confederation. Cases decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council unquestionably support this view; but when you cannot prove a practical grievance in behalf of the interests concerned, it may be expedient to postpone the exercise of the right. The loyalty of Canadians requires more than purely Canadian considerations. As an important part of the Empire, they must look at the larger bearings of the question. British authors of eminence have written to Canadian publishers protesting against interference with interests of the greatest international concern. It may be taken for granted that the opposition of the Colonial Office has not been maintained so long without reasons which are much weightier than the pressure of the British Copyright Association or the Incorporated Society of Authors. After many years of waiting, during which copyright editions had no legal protection from American publishers, England has obtained an international agreement with the United States, and immensely extended her literary market. The passage of the Canadian act, it is contended in England, will undo all that has been gained for the cause of international copyright among the English-speaking races. If the time has come, as many Canadians believe, to hope and work for closer union with the mother country, and a still higher position in the Empire, it is strange loyalty that will not forego a constitutional right the assertion of which at the present time endangers interests so vital, and is without substantial advantage to the Canadian people."

A Letter from Dr. Doyle

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CRITIC:—

I notice that you allude to my recent lecturing tour in America as though it had been unsuccessful. In justice to my most able manager, Major J. B. Pond, will you allow me to say that it was successful beyond all possible expectation, that I had crowded houses nearly everywhere, and that I could have easily doubled the list of my engagements. My remarks about American lecturing were impersonal, and I repeat that an English author should go there with the primary idea of seeing the country and the people, and that the making of money should be a secondary one. MALOJA, SWITZERLAND, 2 Sept. 1895. A. CONAN DOYLE.

Mr. Stockton on "Captain Horn"

"WHEN I BEGAN to write 'The Adventures of Captain Horn,'" writes Mr. Frank R. Stockton to an old friend, "it was my intention to devote but a moderate portion of the story to my hero's golden experiences; in the main part of the story, I proposed to tell what he did with his money after he got it. But the working out of his adventures proved to be such an agreeable occupation, that they extended themselves until they had taken possession of the whole story. In regard to this relinquishment of my original plan, I was particularly sorry not to be able to relate the adventures and experiences of Mrs. Cliff, after her return, as a millionaire, to her native town of Plainton. I have consequently determined to take up again this part of the story and carry it on to its proposed conclusion; and I am now engaged in writing a novellette, which I shall call 'Mrs. Cliff in Plainton,' in which I shall tell what happened to a millionaire housewife.

"In spite of the fact that I confined 'The Adventures of Captain Horn' to the events relating to the discovery and final disposal of his treasure, the story, when finished, was found to be entirely too long to be published in one volume, and, in order to bring it down to the limit of the ordinary book, I was obliged to take out no less than 30,000 words. This I did by omitting a number of chapters and portions of chapters, mostly concerning the life of Edna Markham in Paris; and this made necessary the omission of four or five important chapters and the plots of two love-stories. Therefore the original manuscript is quite different from the published book.

"I have been asked so often why this story was not first published in serial form, that I will here say that not only would the story have been very long for magazine use, but that I did not consider its nature adapted to monthly publication. I believed that, if people were interested in this story, they would want to go on and read it, and not stop in the middle of an adventure and wait a month to see what could happen next. For this reason I deemed it wise to publish the story at once, in book-form."

English Publishing Ethics

(London *Literary World*, Aug. 30.)

IF WE ARE TO BELIEVE the writer of "The Lounger" column in *The Critic*, American publishers are superior to British publishers in their treatment of one another. They "may have their faults, but stealing each other's authors is not one of them." The reference is to a practice that has grown up in London for a publisher to apply to a rising author to be permitted to publish a book for him. "The Lounger" regards this with a severity which he would hardly show to other business men. When a publisher issues a book for an author, he hardly establishes a life-long connection which could warrant the epithet "theft" to an attempt by another publisher to attract him away from the first. If a tailor sends us a circular we do not call him a thief, though presumably he ought to be aware that there is a tailor in existence who has hitherto had our custom. We do not entirely defend the practice, but in these days of keen competition the man that calmly waits till customers drop from the clouds is not likely to succeed. Authors are not likely to complain of competition for their favours, and we are not convinced that all American publishers abstain from "touting."

A NOVEL yachting experience, "A Cruise on the Norfolk Broads," will be described by Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd in the *October Century*. Here one exchanges views of the sea for glimpses of English meadows; hedge-rows brush against the sails, boats dart out from behind barns, and the waving grain stretches almost to the gunwale. It is like yachting on dry land. The article will be illustrated by Joseph Pennell.

Poets, Attend!

The Editors of THE CRITIC hereby offer twenty-five dollars (\$25) for the best original poem that shall reach them not later than 30 Sept. 1895, on the subject of bicycling or the bicycle. Ten dollars (\$10) will be paid for the second-best poem. Poems of less than four or more than one hundred lines will not be considered. Each manuscript must be type-written and must be signed with an assumed name, not previously employed by the writer, and the real name must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked on the outside with the assumed name only. Competition closes Sept. 30.

Educational Notes

SATURDAY OCT. 19 has been fixed as the date for opening the new buildings of the University of the City of New York in Washington Square and on University Heights. Dr. Samuel Weir, a graduate of the Northwestern University and of the University, has been appointed to the chair of the History of Education and Ethics in the School of Pedagogy. He is a native of Toronto, 36 years of age.

At its commencement, this year, Tulane University gave an LL.D. to Prof. Jacob Cooper of Rutgers. President Johnson of Tulane says that he was examined for admission to Yale in 1852, along with Prof. Cooper. At the beginning of the examination Tutor Talcott said to Mr. Cooper, "How much Greek have you read?" "Over three thousand pages," was the reply; and his examination proved that he spoke truly. Some years afterwards, another classmate, knowing Prof. Cooper's love of Hebrew, asked him, "Do you love Hebrew as much as ever?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well, how much do you love it?" The reply was modestly made. "I think that if all the Hebrew Bibles in the world were destroyed, I could write it from memory."

The Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago has accepted the presidency of Colby University, and will take office next January. Dr. Butler is a graduate of Colby, class of 1873.

Miss Helen M. Gould has founded two scholarships in New York University, in memory of her father. The endowment of each is \$5000, expected to yield \$250 annually; and the scholarships are open only to persons living on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad system. One of the scholarships is in the University proper, while the other is open only to teachers studying in the School of Pedagogy.

Mayor Sutro of San Francisco has presented a site of thirteen acres south of Golden Gate Park to the University of California for the erection of its new college buildings, the Board of Regents having decided that a location in the immediate vicinity of the city is preferable to the University's present home at Berkeley. Mayor Sutro will erect, on a lot adjoining the new site, a home for his library of 300,000 volumes, which he will present to the city, though it may be placed under the control of the University.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was opened on Sept. 11, by the new President, Sir Douglas Galton, who fainted while delivering his address. Among those present were Profs. Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins, and Frederick Bedell of Cornell. The Association's next meeting will be held in Toronto.

The October *Century* will contain a paper on "The Marriage Rate of College Women," by Millicent W. Shinn, from which it appears that the ultimate possibility of a college woman's marriage is below fifty-five per cent., as against ninety for other women.

The Department of Public Instruction of this State has published a bulletin containing the "Amendments of and Additions to the School Law of the State of New York," 30 June 1894-95, among them those referring to the study of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics in connection with physiology and hygiene in the public schools, the display of the flag on school-houses, and the biennial school census in cities and towns exceeding a population of 10,000.

The paper on "American Public Libraries: their Past, Present and Future," read by George Watson Cole, Librarian of the Free Public Library of Jersey City, before the Pennsylvania Library Club at Philadelphia, 11 Feb. 1895, has been printed by that institution as one of its Occasional Papers. It is filled with interesting and valuable information.

"The Industrial Evolution of the United States," by Carroll D. Wright of the Department of Labor, is announced by Flood & Vincent, being especially designed for the C. L. S. C. It deals with the great industrial movements that have made the prosperity of this country.

Prof. Charles V. Riley, for many years entomologist in the Department of Agriculture, died suddenly in Washington on Sept. 14, of the results of a fall from his bicycle. An Englishman by birth, an American by choice, he was a cosmopolitan by education, and during his short career (he died within four days of his fifty-second birthday) he was a journalist and Union soldier as well as a scientist. He was born in London, 18 Sept. 1843, studied in France and Germany, and came to this country in 1860, settling on a farm in Illinois. For some time he was on the editorial staff of the *Chicago Evening Journal* and *The Practical Farmer*, and enlisted in 1864, serving till the end of the War. In 1868 he was appointed State Entomologist of Missouri, which position he resigned in 1877 to take charge of the expedition sent to investigate the Rocky Mountain locust. The following year he was made entomologist of the Bureau of Agriculture. In 1881 he was put in charge of the entomological division of the Bureau of Agriculture, which he organized, and was also made curator of insects in the United States National Museum, to which he presented his private collections. He had been lecturer in several colleges, and had received several honorary degrees. In 1873 the French Government gave him a gold medal for his services in the study of the phylloxera; he was, also, a member of the Legion of Honor, and received numerous honors from foreign scientific societies.

Notes

IK MARVEL has dedicated his new volume on "English Lands, Letters and Kings: Queen Anne and the Georges" to Mrs. Cleveland, in the following words:—"My Dear Madam: Many book-makers of that early Georgian period covered by this little volume eagerly sought to dignify their opening pages with the names and titles of some high-placed patron or patroness. It is not, my dear Madam, to revive this practice that I have asked permission to inscribe this little book to so worthy an occupant of the Presidential Mansion, but rather I have had in mind the courteous reception which—while yet an inmate of a college on the beautiful banks of Cayuga Lake—you once gave to some portions of the literary talk embodied in these pages, and remembering, furthermore, the unswerving dignity and the unabating womanly gentleness by which you have conquered and adorned the trying conditions of a high career, I have wished to add my applause (as I do now and here) for the grace and kindness which have ennobled your life and made us all proud of such an example of American womanhood. Very respectfully yours, Donald G. Mitchell."

—Miss Alice Balfour, the sister and "home-keeper" of the Conservative leader, will soon publish a book of travel, which she calls "Twelve Hundred Miles in an Ox-Wagon."

—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Wakefield, who died at West Newton, Penn., on 13 September, was said to be the oldest Mason and the oldest pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and perhaps of any denomination, in the world. He was ordained in 1817, but none of the obituaries that we have seen in the daily press gives the date of his birth, or his actual age. In his youth he wrote a number of books on theology and music, the most popular of which was "Wakefield's Theology."

—Henry M. Stanley, M.P., who arrived in this city on Sept. 11, on his way to the British Northwest territory, declares that he will not lecture in this country or Canada, nor write a book about the Northwest. He proposes to stay about three months, gathering information that may be useful to him in Parliament.

—Among the contents of the October *Atlantic* will be an article on "The Countess Potocka," by Susan Coolidge; "The Wordsworth Country on Two Shillings a Day," by Alvan F. Sanborn; and a paper on "Lookout Mountain," by Bradford Torrey.

—The first number of *The American Historical Review* will be published by Macmillan & Co. on Oct. 1, and subsequent issues on the first of every January, April and July.

—The plates, back-numbers, copyrights, subscription-books, good-will, etc., of *The Peterson Magazine* and *Arthur's Home Magazine*, were sold by auction at Asbury Park, N. J., on Wednesday, *Peterson's* bringing \$5,000 and *Arthur's* \$350.

—Mr. Richard Burton of the Hartford *Courant* has written for the October *Forum* an article on the "Renaissance in English," calling attention to what he deems a remarkable tendency among our best writers towards the use of native words and idioms.

—Mr. Edward Arnold, the London publisher, has put Mr. H. A. Thompson in charge of his newly opened office in this city, at 70 Fifth Avenue.

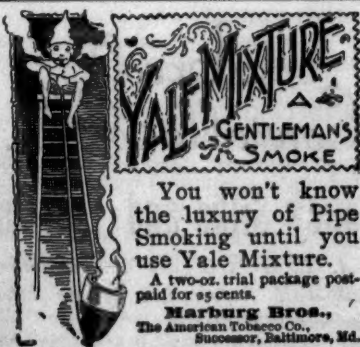
—Mr. D. B. Updike of Boston announces a translation of "Don Quixote," by George Santayana, in four folio volumes, with twelve full-page illustrations. In the new Altar Service now in the press of the same publisher, Sir John Stainer has set to music some portions of the Prayer Book not before noted for plain-song. The changes in the Standard of 1892 have rendered this necessary.

—D. L. writes to us from Los Angeles that "Idy," not "Toby," was the story sent to *The Century* by Mrs. Margaret Collier Graham in 1892. In putting Miss Harraden's sketch of Mrs. Graham in type for *The Critic* of Aug. 31, the compositor misinterpreted the title. This correction is made to save the answering of further inquiries in re the date of "Toby's" publication.

Publications Received

- Alison, A. History of Europe: The Era of Napoleon. A. S. Barnes & Co.
Aldé, Hamilton. Elizabeth's Pretenders. 50c. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Bain, R. N. Russian Fairy Tales. Chicago: Way & Williams.
Battye, A. Trevor. Ice-Bound on Kolguev. \$7. Macmillan & Co.
Beers, Henry A. Initial Studies in American Letters. Flood & Vincent.
Bennett, W. H. The Expositor's Bible. Ed. by W. R. Nichol. \$1.50.
Blue, Kate Lilly. The Hand of Fate. \$2. A. C. Armstrong & Son.
Buck, Gertrude. Figures of Rhetoric. Ed. by F. N. Scott. University of Michigan.
Brugman, Karl. Comparative Grammar of the Indo-Germanic Languages. B. Westermann & Co.
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Century of German Lyrics. \$1. Tr. by Kate F. Kroeker. F. A. Stokes Co.
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